Monday, August 14, 1961
Sravana 23, 1883 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

COLUMNS

No. 6—Monday, August 14, 1961/Sravana 23, 1883 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions —

Starred Questions Nos. 430, 431 and 433 to 442 . . . 1863—99

Short Notice Question No. 1 . . . . . 1899—1902

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 432 and 443 to 511 . . . . . 1902—46

Unstarred Questions Nos. 895 to 926, 928 to 951, 953 to 1099 and 1101 to 1107 . . . . . 1947—2075

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance . . .

Strike by workers in the Hindustan Shipyard, Vizagapatnam . . 2075—78

Papers laid on the Table . . . . . 2078—80

Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1961-62 2080

Conviction and release on bail of two Members 2081–82

Election to Committees—

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 2082

Business Advisory Committee . . . . . .

Sixty-fifth Report 2083–84

Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, 1961 . . . 2085—2167

Motion to consider . . . . . 2085—62

Clauses 2, 3 and 1 2061–62

Motion to pass . . . . . 2062—67

Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to refer to Select Committee . . . . . 2167—2220

Daily Digest . . . . . 2221—34

LOK SABHA

Monday, the 14th August, 1961/ Sravana 23, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Printing of Ballot Papers in Punjab

\+

*430. **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been issued to get the ballot papers relating to elections printed in both the scripts (Devnagri and Gurmukhi) and in both the languages (Hindi and Punjabi) in Jullundur Division of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). As the result of the question hour discussion in the Lok Sabha during the last session, the Election Commission has, as a special case, decided that all ballot papers to be printed for the purposes of the next general elections in Punjab will show the names of the candidates in Devnagri as well as in Gurmukhi script.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मत पत्रों के अतिरिक्त मतदाता सूचियां भी क्या दोनों भाषाओं और दोनों लिपियों में प्रकाशित होंगी ।

Shri A. K. Sen: If they are in both Devnagari and Gurmukhi, everything that is contained in the ballot paper would necessarily have to be in both the scripts.

Some Hon. Members: The voter's list.

Shri A. K. Sen: About the voters' list, it does not really arise strictly from this question, but I may tell hon. Members that it has been decided by the Chief Election Commissioner to print electoral rolls also in Devnagri and Gurmukhi scripts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Government will also consider the request of the various organisations in those areas where the people do not know Hindi or English to have these printed in the regional languages.

Mr. Speaker: All over India?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes; that is the main problem; it is not a question of Jullundur alone.

Shri A. K. Sen: Naturally there cannot be a general rule on this. If there are languages which are predominantly prevalent in a particular area and the voters of that area require the electoral rolls and ballot papers to be printed in those languages also, apart from the State language or the regional language of that area, I have no doubt that the Chief Election Commissioner will consider it, because the whole principle is to allow the voters to exercise their vote freely and properly.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Chief Election Commissioner has made any arrangements to print the voters' lists in Telugu in the border areas of Madras and Andhra Pradesh?

Shri A. K. Sen: I cannot say that. This does not really arise out of this question, but I have no doubt that Telugu or Tamil is treated on equal terms by the Chief Election Commissioner.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: This question is about the Jullundur division. May I know what is the position in the Hindi region, where 90 per cent. of the population speak Hindi?

Shri A. K. Sen: Let us not talk about percentage. It is a matter of controversy as far as Punjab is concerned. But without admitting any percentages, this formula will apply to all the regions so that whatever be the region, these things will be printed simultaneously in Gurmukhi and Devnagari.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether any orders have been issued to the effect that the numerals will be printed in the international form rather than in the Devnagari characters?

Shri A. K. Sen: Will the hon. Member repeat the question?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the numerals will be printed in the international form or in the Hindi script.

Shri A. K. Sen: I think the official policy has been to use the numerals in the international form. But it does not arise specially from this question. I cannot give a definite answer on that, but I presume that the Election Commission will follow the general official policy in this matter.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इलैक्शन कमिश्नर ने यह निर्णय किया है कि वोटर्ज़ लिस्ट्स को भी दोनों लिपियों के अन्दर वह प्रकाशित करेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस के लिये कुछ धनराशि भी अतिरिक्त नियत की गई है ?

Shri A. K. Sen: I presume that the hon. Member means the actual amount of expenditure involved. *Danrasi* is an expression which is not very easily understood. I have no doubt that it is taken into account, but whatever be the expenditure involved, it has been decided to print the rolls in both the scripts.

Executives for Steel Plants

***431. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken for the development of executive talent for running the three Steel Plants in the Public Sector;

(b) whether any selections are proposed to be made and training and refresher courses organised for the purpose; and

(c) how many employees of these Steel Plants have taken benefit of such courses during 1959 and 1960?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The Hindustan Steel Limited, in order to strengthen their executive talent, have introduced a training scheme according to which fresh candidates are recruited on the basis of competitive examinations as Graduate Apprentices (Non technical) and are trained in Management.

In addition, facilities offered by the various institutes in India as well as abroad in refresher courses are being utilised by the Hindustan Steel Limited.

(b) So far 76 Graduate Apprentices have been recruited and in addition 59 Officers have been sent for refresher course.

(c) During 1959 and 1960, 28 Officers were trained on Management.

Shri Hem Barua: Apart from organising refresher courses in our country, what are the other countries where refresher courses are organised for training executives, what is the

duration and what is the type of training?

Mr. Speaker: He means the world over? I do not know whether I could allow such a question. The other day, some hon. Member wanted to know the details about the price of sugar and so on in other countries.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Out of this, we have not sent anyone abroad.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know whether there are similar things elsewhere, in other countries. Well, each country proceeds according to its own needs.

Shri Hem Barua: In reply to the original question, the hon. Minister said that training for executive talents is organised abroad also. That is why I wanted to know which are the countries where this is being organised. That is why, my supplementary does arise out of this question.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I cannot give that information unless a separate question is tabled. He is asking about the figures which I have not got at present.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know which are those countries. He does not want figures.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have not got the information.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister gives an answer which is the basis for another question. I would not have considered the answer incomplete if he had not embodied the words, "as well as abroad". This gives rise to many other things and then hon. Members go on asking supplementaries on that!

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a series of articles in the *Hindustan Times* to the effect that there is great shortage of executive personnel in all these three steel plants and whether anything will be done to train executive personnel in the foreign countries and also whether any of the foreign countries which have steel plants have declined to train some of our persons?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has anticipated such a question and has already said that nobody has been sent to any foreign country out of this list.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have checked up the papers now in respect of the refresher courses and I find that the USSR Steel Works and the British Iron and Steel Federation Staff Training School, U.K., have been utilised for management training. 21 persons were sent to U.S.S.R. and 11 to the United Kingdom.

With regard to the other question put by Shri Kasliwal, I may say that these people were recruited for management training and it must be appreciated that besides these people, other officers who are in our administrative set-up in various spheres of the administration as such—the Indian Administrative Service officers and even some executive officers from the Railways and other Ministries—have also been selected, and some people from the Industrial Management Pool also are there. So, in the initial stages, when we cannot recruit people in large numbers, at various age groups, we have to resort to various sources for recruitment.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the fact that these concerns will absorb a large number of people in the long run, may I know whether the Government will consider the feasibility of recruiting higher personnel through a regularly constituted selection board or the Public Service Commission, since the salaries are high enough and the number is considerable?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There are already regularly constituted selection boards and the recruitments have taken place on the basis of competitive examinations.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether recruitment of superannuated staff is going on in large numbers

in spite of the fact that they are not able to manage them?

Mr. Speaker: Who is not able to manage whom?

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Superannuated staff, people who have retired from the Railways and other offices, are being recruited there. Because of their age they are not able to manage the affairs well.

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is much too general a question, Sir, for me to answer. It is a fact that some superannuated persons have also been recruited in view of their experience and in view of their fitness to discharge the duties entrusted to them.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member only wants to know whether the hon. Minister has experienced that these superannuated gentlemen are the cause of any weakness or deficiency in the management.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think so.

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether it is a fact that in the Rourkela plant of late a number of foreign technicians have been engaged with a salary of Rs. 14,500 a month each to run certain sections of the Rourkela steel plant; if so why steps have not been taken to train Indian personnel to man those sections?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In Rourkela and in other steel plants also there are some foreign trained technicians who are helping in the production of the various units—there are the Soviets at Bhilai; there are Germans and Americans in Rourkela, there are Britishers in Durgapur—and we must frankly admit that experience cannot be obtained or cannot be developed by a short course of training and for some time we will have to depend for manning some of the essential posts on foreign technicians who have got the experience.

So far as pay-scales are concerned, I do not know the exact amounts that are being paid to various people, but it is a well known fact that our pay-scales—that is, internal pay-scales—do not at all compare with the pay-scales obtaining in those countries and therefore we can attract people for manning some of these technical jobs only if we pay them salaries which have got some comparison with the salaries that they obtain in those countries. After taking all those factors into consideration certain people have been recruited.

Shri Mahanty: Even though we have been spending such huge amounts in the shape of salaries and perquisites on foreign technicians, will the Government be pleased to state why production is not at all up to the schedule and why there have been so many break-downs particularly in the Rourkela steel plant?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That, I am afraid, Sir, is a separate question. I will have to go into a lot of details some of which we have already supplied in answer to many questions.

Shri Heda: In view of our large requirements, may I know if any particular course is preferred at the time of recruitment itself instead of laying emphasis on the refresher course? May I know what measures or precautions are taken at the time of recruitment?

Sardar Swaran Singh: At the time of recruitment competitive tests are held and those people who are brilliant and who have done well in the universities are selected.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आज की तारीख तक मंत्री महोदय ने क्या समझा है कि कितने ट्रेड आदमियों की कमी है और उस कमी की पूर्ति कितने दिनों के अन्दर वे कर लेंगे ताकि स्टील प्लान्टस ठीक से चलें ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : कितने ट्रेड आदमियों की कमी है यह कहना मुश्किल है । यह ठीक है कि जितने आदमी प्लांट में लगाने चाहियें वह तकरीबन जिस्मानी तौर पर

वहां मौजूद हैं मगर फिर भी जिस्मानी तौर पर मौजूद होने से पूरे तजुर्बे वाले आदमी मिलने कठिन हैं । यही वजह है कि मैंने कहा है कि कुछ जरूरी जगहों पर दूसरे देशों के कारीगर जो कि तजुर्बा रखते हैं वहां रक्खे जा रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Member wants to know when they will be replaced by our own people. That is the object of his question.

Sardar Swaran Singh: If we compare their number to the total number of persons employed in the steel plant, their number cannot be described as very large because the number of people on the operational side is of the order of about 10,000 or so. So far as trained people are concerned we must also bear in mind that it is not a question of offering employment to foreigners because it is not easy to get people with sufficient training and sufficient experience and generally the foreign countries are reluctant to spare such people. Usually it requires some effort to persuade other people to sent here people with the required experience. Our general policy is to relieve these foreign technicians as soon as possible. I cannot give a general answer as to how long it will take; it will depend upon the various departments; but I think that we should, at any rate, for the time being, be lucky if we can replace them in any time from a year to two years.

Shri Heda: My question was whether any particular course like business management course or something like that is preferred for the recruitment of executives. Since these courses are not there at present in our universities, have Government thought of it and are they persuading some of the universities to introduce these courses so that proper executives may be recruited from them?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I think some management courses are also being started, but our general experience is that bright students from the universities, if they are picked up and thereafter training and orientation courses are given, shape quite well in administration.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know how many executives of the Hindustan Steel have been sent up to date for management training to the existing Administrative Staff College in our country, at Hyderabad?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The total number that has been sent so far to the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad is 14.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us go to the next question. We do not progress at all because we get bogged up in any particular single question. Let us finish some more questions. Hon. Members who take the trouble of tabling questions go home without an opportunity to put supplementaries. Let us go to the next question.

Oil near Gujerat

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*433. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kunhan:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Assar:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri K. U. Parmar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Dr. K. B. Menon:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil has been found at Sertha (Gandhinagar), the site proposed for Gujerat's new capital about 15 miles from Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, the details of the qualitative and quantitative analysis made?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Oil has been found at Kalol which is at a short distance from the site proposed for Gujerat's new capital. The detailed analysis has not so far been done. But, generally the oil is comparable to that found in Ankaleshwar.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how long it will take the hon. Minister to have a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the oil that has been found there?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: According to usual practice of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, when oil is found, samples are sent to the various laboratories that are existing in the country and in due course of time, within a few weeks, we get the results. These results are kept in our records and they are again confirmed when the time for refining comes and more oil wells are found.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: May I know what is the actual distance of this area from the Gandhi-nagar site?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This oil field of Kalol is situated just right at the skirt of the proposed Gandhi-nagar.

Shri Khimji: May I know whether till we receive further details about oil in this area the Government of India have asked the Government of Gujerat not to proceed with the construction of the capital on this site?

Mr. Speaker: Is this oilfield in the same area where the Government of Gujerat proposes to build its capital?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: What is happening just now is the area is being demarcated by drilling and seeing how much can be released for the capital in that region. As we complete our drilling programme of about four or five wells, we shall let them know as to which area can be released and should be released for the capital.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the wax content is high in the oil discovered at Sertha.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not know; the wax content is not perhaps high on that side.

Pay Scales of Defence Forces Personnel

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*434. { **Shri Bhakt Darshan:** / **Shri Goray:** / **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** }

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether recommendations of the Second Pay Commission have since been implemented in regard to the Defence Forces personnel; and

(b) what are the scales of pay given to the officer ranks and how do they compare with the scales given to the I.P.S. and I.A.S.?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramiah): (a) The terms of reference of the Second Pay Commission did not cover combatants and enrolled non-cobatants of the Defence Services. However, a Departmental Pay Committee was appointed to consider the impact of the Pay Commission's recommendations on these personnel; and most of the recommendations of the Committee have been implemented.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 1]. May I add that the I.P.S. scales given in the statement laid on the Table are those in vogue now and not those which, I understand, are under contemplation.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know since which date the recommendations of the Raghuramaiah Committee were really implemented?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It is divisible into two parts. Government decisions relating to officers have been implemented with effect from 1st

April, 1960 and those relating to other ranks from July, 1959.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I take it that none of the recommendations has remained unimplemented so far and if any recommendations remain unimplemented, when are they going to be implemented?

Shri Raghuramaiah: Substantially all the important recommendations have been implemented. The rest are continuously under examination.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find that the senior scale of IAS officers is Rs. 1800 whereas the highest scale for army officers given in the statement is Rs. 1200. May I know whether the Raghuramaiah Committee or any other departmental committee set up has tried to bring about parity between the two highest scales?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The committee in question took into account the pay scales only up to the rank of Major, which is roughly equivalent to that of a Class I officer. The scale of Rs. 1800 given in the statement here is special. The maximum of Class I officer was round about Rs. 1200. So, the recommendations of the committee were confined only to that. Now, of course, the I.P.S. scales are different. The contemplated scales might go beyond that. That would be a different matter.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since the pay scales recommended by the Raghuramaiah Committee have been implemented in the case of officers and other ranks, I would like to know what is the maximum gain and the minimum gain after the implementation of the recommendations?

Shri Raghuramaiah: The information had already been laid on the Table of the House. But I might say that now the officers in the defence services start on Rs. 400 in the first year and they go up to, in the case of a Major, is Rs. 1200.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know the maximum and minimum gain. Suppose an officer was getting Rs. 400 before and Rs. 450, say, after the implementation of the recommendations, his gains Rs. 50. Like that, I want to know the gain.

Shri Raghuramaiah: The gain is not even. The best part of the benefit has accrued to officers between the 7th and 14th year of service. But there has been gain all along. The detailed statement has already been laid on he Table of the House and the figures are there for comparison.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Apart from the remuneration, may I know whether any additional amenities are being provided to the officers from Lieutenant to Major?

Shri Raghuramaiah: In addition to the existing allowances, we had also decided to give, as announced on the floor of the House earlier, a separation allowance for those in operational areas.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Is the separation allowance a new amenity, was it not in existence earlier?

Shri Raghuramaiah: It was in existence much earlier, but it ceased to be in existence recently. Now we have revived it in a different manner.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know if the educational facilities available for officers' children now are going to be available for the J.C.Os.?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I do not exactly know what the hon. Member has in mind.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): This arises from a misunderstanding. Actually the J.C.Os. have higher facilities. In the K. G. Schools and schools of that kind, we make a contribution for the child's fees. That is in the case of officers. In the case of J.C.Os. and other ranks, they are entitled to free education for their children under certain prescribed conditions. So, their facilities have been more rather than less.

What the hon. Lady Member is referring to is, the officers have a

contributory scheme of their own, *i.e.* they contribute themselves and that is not spread over to the J.C.Os. and other ranks. So, it would appear that the officer has greater privileges than the other persons, but the officer is in a position to provide for himself. In regard to others, speaking without further consideration, it would become possible only if the Government is able to make proportionately greater contribution to the J.C.Os. and other ranks.

Face Lift to Delhi's Historic Monuments

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*435. { **Shri Radha Raman:** **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up the work of giving a face-lift to some of the historic places or ruins around Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme with the amount proposed to be spent on each historic place;

(c) whether any of them are going to be developed as tourist centres; and

(d) if so, with what specialities?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). Repairs to monuments is one of the important functions of the Archaeological Survey of India and the monuments in Delhi are being maintained properly subject only to the availability of funds. However, this being a continuing process, the question of taking up the work of giving them a face-lift does not arise.

(c) and (d). Most of the monuments are visited by tourists. Department of Tourism have undertaken the improvement of the facilities for tourists at some of these monuments, like putting up pavilions, restaurants etc. and arranging for drinking water.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether, apart from the regular maintenance of these monuments as the Deputy Minister has just now stated, it is in the view of Government to have, say, near about Kutab or Tughlakabad Fort, which are very much visited by tourists, more facilities than what prevail there at present—such as having a lodging centre there and similar other facilities—which the tourists very much desire to them?

Dr. M. M. Das: In the archaeological monuments in and around Delhi the following improvements are proposed to be carried out by the tourist department:

(a) Construction of a restaurant at Kutab is nearing completion. It is estimated to cost Rs. 2,35,00 including departmental charges.

(b) Construction of a restaurant at Suraj Kund is also nearing completion.

(c) Six pavilions are under construction in Suraj Kund. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,82,373.

(d) Sanction has been given for arrangement of drinking water at Tughlakabad.

(e) The Cells in the Tughlakabad Fort have been improved for the use of visitors at a cost of Rs. 12,600. These are the improvements which are being carried out by the tourist department.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government propose to carry out similar improvements at Kutab where such facilities are only partially available and a lot of tourists and visitors go there?

Shri M. M. Das: I have just said that the construction of a restaurant in Kutub is nearing completion.

Mr. Speaker: He has said so. Next question.

Foreign Exchange Rules

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*423. { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of violation of foreign exchange rules are fast increasing;

(b) if so, special measures taken to check this rise in violations; and

(c) whether Government have any arrangement to see that businessmen recover the entire cost of goods exported from the country?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The approximate number of cases of violation of the foreign exchange regulations detected by the Customs, Land Customs and Central Excise authorities and the Directorate of Enforcement, during the years 1959, 1960 and 1961 (upto 30th June, 1961) is as follows:

1959	..	5696
1960	..	7283
1961 (January to June)	..	5439

while it is true that the number of cases detected has shown an increase, it does not follow that the number of violations is increasing. The cases now under investigation are of old violations. There is also increased vigilance on the part of the staff.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 2].

(c) Yes, Sir. The value of all goods exported from India has to be declared by the exporters on the appropriate exchange control form prescribed by the Government. The exporters have to give an undertaking that the full export proceeds will be repatriated to India in an approved manner within a prescribed time limit. The Reserve Bank of India keeps watch over the realisation of export proceeds by the exporters. Exporters failing to account for the proceeds satisfactorily are blacklisted and their cases are transferred for investigation and further action to the Enforcement Directorate.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कदम उठाये गये हैं उन में से इस की तादाद में कमी आई है या उनकी तादाद बढ़ी है ? आपने कहा कि सन् १९५९ में ५६९६, १९६० में ७२८३ और सन् १९६१ में जनवरी से जून तक ५४३९ फौरेन एक्सचेंज वांएलेसेंस के डिटैक्ट किये गये तो फीगर्स से तो यह मालूम होता है कि इन केसेज में बढ़ोत्तरी हो रही है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जी बात ऐसी बात नहीं है बल्कि जो यह केसेज पकड़ाते हैं उनकी संख्या बढ़ रही है । इस लिये स्टफा की एफिसिवेंसी बढ़ रही है । इसका मतलब यह नहीं होता कि उनकी चोरी भी बढ़ रही है ।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चहाता हूं कि जो कदम उठाये गये है उनमें कभी किसी का प्रासीक्युशन हुआ है, किसी को सजा भी हुई है कि नहीं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : बहुत से केसेज में हुई है । सन् १९५७ से पहिले तो हर मामला कोर्ट आफ ला में जाता था । मगर उससे बहुत देर होती थी । इस लिये एक्ट में यह व्यवस्था की गयी है कि जिसके मुताबिक हम डिपार्टमेंटल प्रोसीडिंगस करते हैं और उनमें जिन केसेज को हम बहुत संगीन समझते हैं उनको कोर्ट में ले जाया जाता है । ऐसे कुछ केसेज हैं जो कोर्ट में भी गये हैं ।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : सजायें भी मिली हैं या नहीं ?

Mr. Speaker: I have already called Shri Ansar Harvani.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that some very big business men were hauled up for contravention of the foreign exchange rules and they were

very leniently treated by the Government?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not think the latter part of the question is true. They were not leniently treated; they were treated strictly according to law.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It has been stated that the powers of investigation of the customs officers have been enhanced. May I know in what way they have been enhanced? What is the result of the enhancement of powers?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act our local customs outposts at various places have been empowered to detect cases of foreign exchange violation.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that a director of the State Bank of India was also detained for the contravenution of the foreign exchange regulations?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We have answered in the House that there was one such case.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In addition, there was the case of a zonal director of the Reserve Bank of India.

Mr. Speaker: Is this in addition to that?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That was an old case. A director of the State Bank was involved in such a case. He is being proceeded against and action is being taken against him. Recently, there was also a case of a former director of the Reserve Bank who was involved in this. We are proceeding against him also under the law.

Mr. Speaker: Then why did the hon. Minister not answer the question fully? Why should the hon. Minister wait until a question is put? Are there any other cases?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: But that was not relevant to this question.

Mr. Speaker: What are those cases?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry, no such question was asked. The hon. Member asked a question specifically about the State Bank director, and I said "Yes". Now, here is another question about the Reserve Bank director and I again say "Yes".

Mr. Speaker: Let him give all the information that he has in his possession. Are there any directors connected with the Reserve Bank and the State Bank, that is to say, persons responsible for the enforcement of these regulations, who are involved in these exchange violations? That is the objection of the question.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : अभी पिछले हफ्ते बम्बई में हिन्दुस्तान की एक बहुत बड़ी इंशोरेंश कम्पनी के डाइरेक्टर इस जुर्म में पकड़े गये थे और उनके कोट में काफी डाइमंड्स सिले हुये पाये गये, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौन से डाइरेक्टर थे, उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही हुई है और उनके पास कितनी मालियत के डाइमंड्स बरामद किये गये हैं ?

[आपने पिछले हफ्ते بمبئی میں ہندوستان کی ایک بہت بڑی انشورنس کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹر اس جرم میں پکڑے گئے اور ان کے کوٹ میں کافی ڈائمنڈ سلے ہوئے پائے گئے - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ کون ڈائریکٹر تھے - ان کے خلاف کیا کاروائی ہوئی ہے اور ان کے پاس سے کتنے مالیت کے ڈائمنڈ برامد کئے گئے]

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मौजूदा सवाल फौरन एक्चेंज रूल्स के मुताल्लिक है । अब माननीय सदस्य उसके लिये अगर अलग से सवाल पूछेंगे तो मैं उसका जवाब दूंगा ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : उनके पास से फारेन करेंसी डाइमन्ड्स और बहुत सी चीजें निकली हैं ।

[ان کے پاس سے فارین کرنسی - ڈالرز اور دوسری بہت سی چیزیں نکلی ہیں -]

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य इस के वास्ते अलग से सवाल पूछेंगे तो मैं उसका जवाब दे दूंगा ।

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: What is the number of cases that have been detected? I would like to know the total amount involved also.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I want notice for that question.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: It has been stated in the statement that prosecutions are launched in deserving cases so as to render the punishment really deterrent. What is the maximum amount of fine that was imposed and the punishment given?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The maximum fine was in the case of a particular industrialist, in whose case the penalty was Rs. 55 lakhs, which was subsequently reduced to Rs. 5 lakhs on appeal. I think the matter has gone to the Supreme Court.

Shri A. P. Jain: The hon. Minister must be aware of the details. I want to know whether he has information whatsoever about a certain director of the L.I.C. caught in these circumstances.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: If I am not incorrect, the director of the State Bank and the Director of the L.I.C. are the same person.

Shri A. P. Jain: Mr. Speaker, one point is clear that the person is the same. But has the Minister any information, a shadow of information, of any nature whatsoever, about this transaction?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Proceedings have been launched against him.

Shri A. P. Jain: I want to know whether he has any information about it and, if so, what information has he?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I can give it if a separate question is put.

Shri Raghunath Singh: We want to know whether the director is suspended or not, pending the enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: So far as such questions are concerned, we are straying away from the main question. He has given the number of cases in the various areas. Does the hon. Member, who was himself once a Minister, expect the hon. Minister to carry the details in his mind of every one of these cases?

Shri A. P. Jain: I do say that the Minister is expected to know those particulars since a specific question has been asked. He knows that the same person is a director of the State Bank of India as also of the LIC. He has got some information and, I submit, the House is entitled to get as much information as he is in possession of.

Mr. Speaker: I know. But even when he was a Minister I did not allow such questions.

Shri A. M. Tariq: He can at least give us more information.

Shri A. P. Jain: I might have been a very incompetent Minister; that may be a fact, but....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. A very interesting general question has been asked as to whether there is increase in foreign exchange violations or not. The hon. Minister has stated that there is no increase. I allowed supplementary questions, and one such question was whether in view of the fact that a large number of cases were read out by the hon. Minister, and inference could be drawn that there has been an increase. The Minister replied that it does not show any increase and it was only due to the intelligence and skill of the persons who catch them. I have been following every one of the supplementaries and I am thoroughly satisfied that, so far as this question is concerned, it has been answered in full. If any hon. Member wants

details with respect to any particular question, I will certainly allow him to put questions, because it is an important matter, and the hon. Minister will come prepared to answer such questions. If the answers are not full, then I will allow some more supplementaries. Now next question.

राष्ट्रीय महिला शिक्षा परिषद्

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*४३७. श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्रीमती इला पाल चौधरी :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री नेक राम नेगी :
श्रीमती पार्वतीकृष्णन् :
श्री नारायणन् कुट्टि मेनन :
श्री पून्नूस :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्रीमती मफीदा अहमद :
श्री अरविन्द घोषाल :
श्री यादव नारायण जाधव :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री सरजु पाण्डेय :
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :
श्री रामी रेड्डी :
श्री खाडिलकर :
श्री मुहम्मद इलियास :
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :
श्री मो० ब० ठाकुर :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय महिला शिक्षा परिषद् के लिये नियत की गई राशि बहुत घटा दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अंतिम रूप से नियत की गयी राशि क्या है ;

(ग) प्रति वर्ष कितनी धन राशि दी जायगी और द्वतीयि पंच वर्षीय योजन के प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितनी राशि दी गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में नियत राशि में से प्रस्तावित कटौती करने के कारण परिषद् की सभापति ने त्यागपत्र दे दिया है ?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The National Council for Women's Education is an advisory body to advise the Government on all matters relating to the education of girls and women and no allocations are made to it.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) In her letter of resignation, she stated that she had decided to tender her resignation of the post since she felt that because of the inadequacy of resources allocated for the Special Programme for women's education, the position was the same as it was before the National Committee started its work despite the Education Ministry's support of the Council. In the circumstances she thought that her continuing as the Chairman would be of no use. It may be mentioned that out of a total allocation of Rs. 408 crores for General Education in the Third Plan, about Rs. 175 crores will be devoted to the education of girls of which Rs. 114 crores are for education at the primary and middle stages. A provision of Rs. 11 crores has been made in the State Plans for special schemes intended to support the General Programme for girls' education. The corresponding expenditure on special schemes in the Second Plan was Rs. 2·14 crores. The Third Five Year Plan clearly lays down that the programme for extending education to all children in the age-group 6—11 is of such crucial importance that financial considerations as such should not be allowed to come in the way of its successful execution in any State.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : वक्तव्य के देखन से यह मालूम पड़ता है कि राष्ट्रीय महिला शिक्षा परिषद् लड़कियों और महिलाओं की शिक्षा से सम्बन्धित विषयों पर सरकार को सलाह देती है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस तरह के शिक्षा के विशेष कार्यक्रम के लिये कितना रुपया रखने की सिफारिश इस कौंसिल ने की थी ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The statement gives full information about this point.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : इसमें यह नहीं दिया है। एलौकेशन कितना हुआ है यह दिया हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि नेशनल कौंसिल ने कितना रुपया रखने की शिफारिश की थी ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: When this scheme was being discussed, the National Council made recommendations to the Central Working Group I am mentioning it because it went through several stages. The Central Working Group accepted the recommendation of the Council. A provision of Rs. 94.85 crores was included in the Draft Third Plan of Rs. 980 crores. It was about 10 per cent of the total outlay on Education. But, as the House is aware, the amount having been reduced for the whole Plan, subsequently there was a cut in education also and the amount was reduced later on to Rs. 370 crores. The targets were also revised to some extent. For the Central sector the Ministry had proposed Rs. 17·58 crores for the programme in the Third Five Year Plan. Mrs. Deshmukh has herself mentioned in her letter of resignation that the Ministry of Education had given her full support. As far as I have been able to understand the main objection which she probably has is that the amount provided for in the State sector, namely Rs. 11 crores for special schemes should have been provided for in the Central sector. This matter was fully discussed in the National Development Council. The National Development Council allocated the spheres of responsibility between the Government of India and the State Governments. It decided, not only in the case of education but in the case of other subjects also for which the State Governments were responsible, to allocate that amount in the State sector. That does not make any difference as far as the development of education is concerned. Mrs. Deshmukh's apprehension was that if the amount is provided in the State sector the schemes may not be implemented. In this matter I would like to assure the House that the scheme of girls education has been given the highest importance in the whole Plan and the Government of India will try to safeguard the interests of this programme. We are going to evaluate the scheme's progress from year to year and necessary adjustments will be made to ensure that girls' education progresses as envisaged in the Plan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As is well known, the lag between girls' and boys' education is very big. I think the ratio is 33 : 100, that is, for 100 boys going to school there are 33 girls. The main point of the National Committee's report on girls' education was that there should be special incentive schemes both at the Centre and in the States. In view of the figures which we have got specially the new figures which have just now been given, may I know as to why it is that in a situation where 10 per cent of the normal general budget was allocated in the first Draft, the 10 per cent ratio was not kept when the Draft was slashed down to Rs. 370 crores? Only Rs. 17 crores were available originally. The Education Ministry proposed Rs. 17·58 crores for the Centrally sponsored schemes. Now although the Centrally sponsored scheme's allocation has been increased, there is absolutely zero for girls' education Centrally sponsored schemes and Rs. 11 crores for the States schemes.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think I have answered that question fully. It was a question of general policy which the National Development Council took. The general view taken was that since the States are responsible for the development of elementary education, the special schemes should, therefore, go in the States sector. Therefore the allotment of Rs. 11 crores, instead of being placed in the Central sector, was placed in the States sector. It is not going to make any difference as far as the development programme is concerned. I have already assured the House that the Ministry of Education is going to look after the development of schemes from year to year. If the hon. Member will look into the Plan, she will find that it has given the highest importance to the development of elementary education, particularly of girls. I agree with the hon. Member that there is a great lag, that it has to be filled up and that special efforts will have to be made. Special schemes have been provided for in the States sector. The only difference, as far as I have been able to see is that Mrs. Deshmukh has objected to their not being placed in the Central sector.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I point out to the hon. Minister....

Mr. Speaker: Are we going to have a long discussion about it? She can only elicit information.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I am only eliciting information. In the State Governments' original Plan, the State Governments had also made some allocation. It is not that suddenly the Centre has made the allocation for the States. The States had already allocated this year in their draft Plan Rs. 18·19 crores. This has been slashed down to Rs. 11 crores, that is, already the States' Plan independently has been slashed down to Rs. 11 crores. I should like to know why the States Plans have been reduced and there is nothing also in the Centrally sponsored schemes?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid, the hon. Member is under some misapprehension. There has been a slashing down of the general education Plan. There is no doubt about this matter. When the whole question was examined it was found by the National Development Council that all the resources were not available. Therefore the whole Plan was cut down. The education Plan was also cut down. But I must say to be fair to the Planning Commission and to the Government of India as a whole that they have been very sympathetic towards the programme of elementary education. They have gone to the utmost limit to accommodatate the States Plans for education. As far as my information goes, there has not been any sever cut in the States Plans. In fact, we have given the assurance to the State Governments that as far as elementary education is cencerned, financial considerations will not be allowed to come in the way. The National Plan has made a categorical statement that financial considerations will not be allowed to come in the way of the progress of elementary education, particularly of girls. We are going to review the Plan from year to year and, if necessary, adjustments will be made in the Plan to ensure that the programme of free and compulsory education goes on as envisaged in the Plan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I asked whether Rs. 18·19 crores have been cut down to Rs. 11 crores. He has not answered my simple question.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that there has been a general cutting down.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Rs. 17·58 crores which were provided for in the Central sector have been slashed down to Rs. 11 crores and have been provided for in the States Plans.

Control of Chit Funds in Delhi

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*438. { **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 846 on the 15th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any decision regarding regulation and control of chit funds in Delhi has been taken now; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was stated that the matter will be considered after the Madras Assembly passed a Resolution. May I know as to what the position is now?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The position is that the Madras Act which was passed got delayed in getting the President's assent. President's assent has been received only three weeks ago. Because of that there has been some delay in introducing it after proper adaptation in Delhi.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: How many such companies are functioning in Delhi and is there any restriction upon them?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as our information goes, there are about 26 companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956, for the purpose of carrying on chit fund business in the Union territory of Delhi. Their total authorised capital is Rs. 24,80,000. In addition to these companies, there are certain other institutions including chit funds whose registered offices are located in other States but which are also working in Delhi.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो फीगर्स बताये हैं, क्या वे किसी सरवे के आधार पर तैयार किये गये है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो कम्पनीज कम्पनीज एक्ट के अधीन रजिस्टर्ड हैं, उनकी सूची तो रजिस्टार आफ कम्पनीज के पास है । उसके अलावा जो इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज हैं, उनका भी पता लगा लिया गया है ।

Oil Exploration by Private Companies

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*439. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 879 on the 15th March, 1961 and state.

(a) whether Government have considered applications received from private companies for oil exploration; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Supplemental Agreement was signed with the Burmah Oil Company on the 27th July, 1961 modifying the existing Oil India Limited agreement. Proposals received from other private oil companies are under negotiation.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the other companies with which negotiations are going on?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some of the companies have dropped out subsequently as a result of non-agreement between the parties. At present negotiations are on with the ENI of Italy and the Continental of the United States of America.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know the reasons why a French private firm has been given the contract for oil exploration in Jaisalmer?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No private French oil company has been asked to explore for oil in Jaisalmer area. Recently, as I announced the other day, an agreement has been reached between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the French Petroleum Institute, a Goverment-sponsored body in France, to help us in the operations

of oil exploration to be conducted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the Jaisalmer area.

Shri Damani: May I know with how many companies agreement has been reached and how many applications are still pending?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There are eight proposals received from foreign oil companies out of which three companies have dropped out. Negotiations are going on with two, and the third is E.N.I. of Italy which is now almost at the close of our consideration and very soon a decision might be taken.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government have now changed to giving these explorations to private oil companies, instead of to companies controlled by foreign Governments as was done in the past?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I didn't exactly follow the question.

Shri Tangamani: Why are foreign private companies now allowed to do this oil exploration when all along we have been inviting foreign Government-controlled companies to do this oil exploration?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Evidently what the hon. Member suggests is that the Government are thinking of modifying their policy. It is nothing like that. We have always invited foreign oil concerns to come and examine the proposal which must remain within the framework of our policy. Consequently some companies made enquiries and conducted negotiations with us. One of them, namely the Burma Oil Company, agreed to accept the main outlines of our policy, as a result of which an agreement has been reached in which we are fifty per cent. partners with the Burma Oil Company.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What are Government's terms on which these negotiations are conducted with the various companies, the minimum terms which Government have decided upon for themselves that "these are the basic terms to which the other companies, if they want to do the explortion, must agree"?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will refer the hon. Member to the policy which has been clearly laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 where it says that there must be control of the company, its administration and also various other aspects, by which the entire industry could be controlled by the Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do I take it that these companies, with which negotiations are being held, accept these terms and that there are only certain matters on the fringe which have to be decided upon?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Broadly speaking, they have agreed to discuss arrangements within the framework of the Policy resolution. But only where it is spelt out and details are examined, some differences arise, mostly on account of the price structure, the income-tax relief that they want and the control that they wish to retain as administrators. And, therefore, sometimes we are not able to agree, and sometimes we continue to negotiate.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I gave notice about question No. 466. I request that it may be taken up now. This is about anti-Indian activities by Pakistan, because what Pakistan is doing at present is that Pakistan is dumping.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No. 452 may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: I will not give preference to any question, because there is such a conflict amongst hon. Members about the preference. I will proceed with the order in which they are set out here. I am not satisfied that any of them is so important.

Gas near Hoshiarpur

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*440. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact thot boring done by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Janauri, 14 miles from Hoshiarpur, has shown signs of natural gas below the surface;

(b) if so, whether any assessment of the same has been made; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir. In very insignificant quantity—almost bubbles.

(b) and (c). The volume of gas was too small for quantitative measurement. Tests showed that it was composed mainly of methane and inert constituents. No higher hydrocarbons have been recorded.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any boring scheme has been formulated for this area and, if so, what are its details?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: There is no scheme except that we are trying to find out whether we could find any oil or gas in this area. We have spent sufficiently large sums of money here. We propose to continue our search here for some more time till we get either completely negative results or we get something.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Jwalamukhi has been there all along.

Shri P. K. Deo: We are wasting money.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Machinery for Joint Consultation for Government Employees

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*441. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Assar:
Shri Vajayee:
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2625 on the 1st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the details of legislation to regulate certain conditions of service of the Central Government employees and to provide machinery for joint consultation; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the Labour Ministry have forwarded their recommendation to the Home Ministry; if so, what is the reason for delay with the Home Ministry; and whether the recongnition is going to be restored before the machinery comes into existence?

Shri Datar: The Bill is ready, but it was considered advisable to consult informally the representatives of the Central Government employees about the provisions of the Bill. That has been done by the Labour Minister, and the matter is under consultation between him and the Home Ministry. The matter would be expedited as early as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether before taking any final decision on the formation of the joint council, Government will restore the recognition of those unions and federations which lost their recognition as a result of taking part in the strike.

Shri Datar: That is a different question. This question deals with

legislation regarding joint consultations. That matter has a reference to the strike and the consequent de-recognition. There are certain principles laid down according to which this matter of de-recognition can be considered. But I would like to submit that the two are entirely independent questions.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This question of Whitley Councils arose only after de-recognition and Government wanted to have a forum. It has a connection.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from the connection, the hon. Member's suggestion is that these de-notified or de-recognised trade unions must be recognised before the Bill is brought in. The hon. Minister is not willing to do so. It is a suggestion for action. He is not willing to do it; what can I do?

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the views of the unions concerned have been ascertained in this connection?

Shri Datar: Government are consulting the representatives of the Central Government employees and then they are finalising the report.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister stated that the organisations of various trade unions have been consulted regarding this. I would like to know whether it was only the organisation of Central Government employees that was consulted or the Central trade unions also; also, whether this will be brought during this session and, if it is not going to be brought, whether it will be referred to the Indian Labour Conference which is scheduled to take place shortly?

Shri Datar: Government are anxious to bring the Bill as early as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, the question is whether it will be during this session or not.

Mr. Speaker: If it is during this session, he would have answered it that way.

Shri Tangamani: I asked a specific question, if it is not during this session whether it will be referred to the Indian Labour Conference which is scheduled to meet soon. He has not answered that.

Mr. Speaker: When the question is put specifically whether it will be during this session or not and when the Minister says "as early as possible", I understand from the answer that the Minister is not in a position to decide whether it will be brought during this session or in the next session.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister said that the representatives of the Central Government Employees' Union were consulted. I want to know whether it is a fact that only Railwaymen, and the P. & T. people were consulted and no others like the Defence employees or of the Corporations etc. May I know why they were left out?

Shri Datar: I have no information on this particular point. It was left to the Labour Ministry to consult the representatives of the Central Government employees. I have not got the list of the unions or the bodies he has consulted.

Engineering Institutes

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*442 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1254 on the 1st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of recognising engineering institutes individually in their respective fields through an Act of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). A bill is being drafted to recognise selected pro-

fessional engineering societies as Institutions of National Importance in their respective fields.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know what are the salient features of the Bill?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Bill is being drafted.

12.00 hrs.

An English Supplementary Reader for Delhi Schools

S.N.Q. 1. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that three contradictory instructions were issued by the Ministry of Education regarding the approval, disapproval and withdrawal of "Happy Time", an English Supplementary Reader for Delhi Schools; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). No such instructions were issued by the Ministry of Education. The Union Territory of Delhi is administered by the Delhi Administration and instructions regarding approval of books are issued by it. A complaint was received in the Ministry about the Supplementary Reader "Happy Time" for class VIII. On a preliminary examination it was found that the book abounded in errors. The Delhi Administration was asked to suspend its distribution. After the book had been scrutinised in detail, the Administration was informed that in the view of the Ministry the book in its present form was quite unsuitable as a language book and the Administration should take appropriate action to ensure that the book which reaches the hands of students is of requisite standard. The Ministry has impressed upon the Administration the urgent need for a thorough and independent enquiry to ascertain how such books which are unsuitable for the use of children got prescribed, and to fix responsibility.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the formalities which are to be followed for the approval of any text-book?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It seems all the formalities were followed. But, in spite of them the book is rotten and it should be thrown into the waste paper basket.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the statements contained in it which are objectionable?

Mr. Speaker: We cannot go into the details.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I could not follow the answer. The question is, what are the formalities followed. He said, all the formalities have been followed.

Mr. Speaker: The details of the formalities we do not go through. That is only for the purpose of knowing if any of the formalities have been observed or not. He has compendiously stated that all the formalities have been followed. It is not that the formalities have not been followed. He finds that the book is so bad that it ought not to be prescribed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The question arises that there is something wrong in the formalities. Will that be looked into?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Minister said that responsibility has to be fixed. When the Minister feels that the book is rotten, what is the meaning of fixing responsibility. The person should be punished.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Therefore, we have requested the administration to make a thorough enquiry into the matter.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the Government do not have any existing machinery for examining text books and then recommending them, and if it had, why was it that the Government was at the mental

cross-roads of approval, disapproval and then withdrawal?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government have the full machinery. They have a Text-book committee. Then, they have reviewers. They have an assessment committee. The machinery is complete as far as I can see. In spite of that, this book came to be prescribed.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the anomalies present in the Text-book Committee that have landed the Government in the** position of approval, disapproval and withdrawal, may I know what steps the Government propose to take?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Government propose to take radical steps....

Mr. Speaker: Let me first expunge the word. The hon. Member is a Principal. Such an expression ought not to be used.

Shri Hem Barua: I am sorry. But, that is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member agrees to the expunction of the word.** As a matter of fact, the hon. Minister has explained. After all, if the hon. Minister looks into every text book, he cannot be a Minister and he won't have any time. An authority has been prescribed. A number of people go through it. Occasionally, they commit mistakes. It has been discovered. Now, he is trying to find out how such a bad book could have escaped their notice with a view to see that the machinery is rectified or improved. All these questions have been answered. I do not know what further questions can be put.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, if the salt loses its savour, where with will it be salted? If the text-book committee loses its flavour, where is the hope?

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the name of the author of this book?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid, I do not have the author's name: Gupta or somebody. I am say that from memory. That is not relevant whoever the author is.

Mr. Speaker: He does not know apart from the relevancy or not.

Shri Tangamani: May I submit, Sir, this question is about the book. The name of the book has been mentioned. We have told that he does not know the author of the book.

Mr. Speaker: He may not remember. It is happy time.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am proceeding to something else. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

**Expunged, as ordered by the Chair.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Oil in Rudrasagar

*432. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Starred Question No. 121 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether detailed analysis of the oil struck in Well No. 1 at Rudrasagar in Assam in December, 1960 has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The oil found at Rudrasagar well No. 1 is of good quality, very similar to oil of the other fields in Assam.

संस्कृत के विद्वानों की राष्ट्रीय पंजी

*४४३. **श्री धीनारायण दास :**
श्री राधा रमण :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय संस्कृत बोर्ड ने संस्कृत के विद्वानों की जो राष्ट्रीय पंजी तैयार करने का प्रस्ताव किया था, क्या वह अंतिम रूप से तैयार कर ली गयी है ;

(ख) क्या प्रार्थना पत्रों की जांच के लिये कोई समिति बनाई गई थी ;

(ग) क्या समिति ने अपना काम पूरा कर लिया है और अंतिम रूप से प्रविष्टियां कर ली गई हैं ;

(घ) संस्कृत के कितने विद्वानों ने प्रार्थना-पत्र दिये थे ; और

(ङ) कितने विद्वानों के नाम राष्ट्रीय पंजी में दर्ज किये गये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) ५३७ ।

(ङ) रजिस्टर में दर्ज करने के लिये विद्वानों के नाम अभी अंतिम रूप से नहीं चुने गये हैं।

ऊखीमठ (उत्तर जदेश) के निकट विमान दुर्घटना

*४४४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री २२ फरवरी, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २१२ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के चमोली जिले में ऊखीमठ के निकट हुई विमान दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच करने के लिये नयुक्त किये गये जांचन्यायालय ने जो प्रतिवेदन दिया है उसका स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ख) उस में की गई सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी के अनुसार दुर्घटना का अधिकतम सम्भाव्य कारण था, विमान चालक के बादलों में उड़ान करते समय जी० ४ एफ० कुतुबनुमा का नकारापन अथवा उसका असत्य समन्वय, (सिन्कोनाइजेशन) । इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप विमान चालक को बादलों से घिरे क्षेत्र के उत्तर में पार्वतीय भूप्रदेश में उड़ना पड़ा, और विमान अभी बादलों में ही था, कि एक पर्वत से जा टकराया ।

(ख)(१) विमान चालक की मृत्यू वायुसेना सेवा के कारण मानी गई है ।

(२) नियमों के अधीन दिवंगत के उत्तराधिकारियों को दिया जाने वाला आश्रित भृतिवेतन विचाराधीन है ।

(३) कोर्ट आव इन्क्वायरी ने सिफारिश की है कि इंटर विमानों में, उन्हें चलाने में सहायता देने वाले कोई यन्त्र लगाये जाने चाहिएं । उस समय से अब तक मुख्य कार्यालय वायुसेना ने हंटर विमानों में यह सहायक यन्त्र लगाने का निर्णय कर लिया है, जो पहले इन में नहीं लगे होते हैं ।

Transport of Coal

*445. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the conclusions of the High Level Committee set up with a view to examine and streamline the distribution and transport of coal;

(b) what steps are being taken in pursuance thereof; and

(c) what is the extent of shortage of coal for the year?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). As already stated in reply to starred question No. 1155, on the 28th March, 1961, it was decided to adopt

the following measures to step up the movement of coal, particularly from the Bengal/Bihar region:

(1) Moving an additional one million tons of coal per year by the rail-cum-sea route from Bengal/Bihar fields to the coastal states in the South and in Western India.

(2) Diverting short distant traffic of coal to road.

(3) Introducing seven-day loading in all collieries.

(4) Creating coal dumps at suitable consuming centres.

(5) Increasing movement capacity in the above Moghalsarai direction from 1900 wagons per day to 2100 wagons per day from July 1961 onwards.

2. The measures outlined above are now being implemented and it is expected that those will result in larger quantities of coal moving to consuming areas. While temporary shortages here and there cannot be altogether ruled out, the expectation is that, all essential consumers will have their needs adequately met, and non-essential consumers like the users of brick burning coal will get better supplies in the coming months.

Oil Refineries

*446. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Achar:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Assar:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made upto the end of July, 1961 in the matter of setting up of refineries at Nunmati and Barauni;

(b) the amount spent upto the same period for these refineries; and

(c) when the first unit at Barauni is likely to be commissioned?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 3].

(b) Rs. 766.84 lakhs.

(c) December, 1962.

Helicopters from U.K.

*447. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Air Force and Navy are considering purchase of British made light weight Helicopters; and

(b) whether any such Helicopters have been tested and found superior to other available types?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No helicopters as mentioned in the question were offered for evaluation with any firm date.

Consumption of Petroleum Products

*448. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Agadi:
Shri M. Rampure:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 96 on 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Oil Advisory Committee have estimated the total consumption per year of petroleum products;

(a) whether the Oil Advisory Committee have estimated the total consumption per year of petroleum products;

(b) what is the quantity of crude oil imported upto the end of July, 1961; and

(c) the amount paid for the same?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During January—May, 1961 2,383,762 tonnes of crude oil valued at Rs. 1581·77 lakhs were imported. Figures for June and July, 1961 are not yet available.

Oil Drilling

*449. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made in oil drilling in different parts of the country; and

(b) what amount of crude oil will be available from the drilling operation so far held successful?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 4].

Oil Pipelines

*450. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to lay a net work of pipelines in the country to transport refined petroleum products has since been approved by Government;

(b) if so, the main details of the scheme;

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme;

(d) whether any foreign country has been approached by Government to collaborate with India in executing the scheme; and

(e) if so, the name of the country approached in this respect?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The matter is still under consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). An offer has been received from the Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi of Italy to cover the foreign exchange requirements of two pipelines and otherwise collaborate in their execution.

Former Ruler of Baster

*451. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the out come of the recent meeting of Mr. Pravinchandra Bhanj Deo, former Ruler of Baster with the Home Minister; and

(b) the decision of Government with regard to his claims over his personal assets?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Shri Pravinchandra Bhanj Deo, former Ruler of Bastar, saw me on May, 15, and 20, 1961. The claims set forth by him are under the consideration of Government.

Assam Language Policy

*452. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Supakar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have advised the State Government of Assam on the need to modify its language policy;

(b) if so, to what extent the State Government has modified its policy; and

(c) whether the demands of the people of Cachar and the hill districts have been met?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Assam have agreed to undertake legislation to amend the Assam Official Language Act, 1960 so as to delete the provision relating to Mahkuma Parishads. They have also agreed that communications between the State Headquarters, and Cachar and the autonomous Hill Districts will continue to be in English until English is replaced by Hindi. In addition, the Assam Government have clarified and amplified certain other points.

(c) The representatives from Cachar who met us have agreed to give a fair trial to the language formula that has emerged. The demands of the people of the Hill Districts were not specifically discussed recently.

Fire in Pure Jharia Colliery

*453. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Assar:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ramji Verma:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the underground fire in the Pure Jharia Colliery is endangering the safety of three adjoining mines;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken;

(c) whether it is also a fact that valuable machineries are lying underground and cannot be removed; and

(d) if so, what is the value of those machineries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes; like many other underground fires in Jharia, there is an old underground fire in the Pure Jharia Colliery, threatening the neighbouring Dobari collieries;

(b) The following steps have been taken:

(i) The Coal Board gave assistance to these collieries for blanketing the fire area, and for execution of protective works like cutting of isolation trenches by manual labour;

(ii) The Board arranged pumping of water from the neighbouring channel to quench the fire to the extent possible; and

(iii) the Board is arranging to have deep isolation trenches cut mechanically with earth cutting machinery.

(c) and (d). The Government have no information about any machinery lying underground.

Replicas of Archaeological Objects

*454. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Museum has undertaken the

programme of preparing model replicas of objects of archaeological and artistic interest for exhibition in the National Museum, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the work has started; and

(c) the number of such replicas prepared up till now?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). No, Sir, but two sets, one on 'Harappan Art' and a second on 'Indian Sculpture through the Ages' have been prepared for exhibition in rural areas and schools—Sixteen sets of 'Indian Sculpture through the Ages', and Seventeen sets of 'Harappan Art' have been prepared upto August 5, 1961.

High Grade Oil

*455. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made for new high grade oil reported to have been struck up recently in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Recently oil has been struck in a test well at Sertha in Kalol Taluka of Gujerat State. As only one well has been drilled so far on the Kalol structure, no reliable estimates can be made at present of the reserves there. More wells are planned to be drilled and an assessment will be possible only after these wells are drilled and the field put under trial production for some time.

(b) Does not arise.

Division of Assets and Liabilities between Madras and Andhra Pradesh

*456. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outstanding issues connected with the division of assets and liabilities between Madras and Andhra Pradesh consequent on the separation of Andhra have been settled;

(b) if not, when they are likely to be settled;

(c) what are the existing issues to be settled;

(d) what is the financial value;

(e) whether any preliminary discussion has been held in this regard; and

(f) if so, at what level?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (f). The outstanding issues were considered at an inter-State conference held at Madras on the 24th, 25th and 26th July, 1961, and subject to approval by the Governments of the two States, agreements were reached on all the issues.

Development of Calcutta

*457. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ford Foundation has granted any assistance to the Master Plan of Calcutta; and

(b) if so, what is the amount of assistance?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) $ 800,000.

दिल्ली के लिये तीन पोलिटकनीक

*४५८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
श्री अ० म० तारिक :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में तीन नवीन पोलिटेक्नीक संस्थायें खोलने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कहां-कहां खोली जायेंगी; और

(ग) इन पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

वैज्ञानिक-अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ओखला और पूसा में एक एक पोलिटेक्नीक खोलने की मंजूरी दे दी है ।

एक महिला पोलीटेकनीक अलीपुर रोड, सिवल लाइन्स, दिल्ली में खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार हो रहा है ।

(ग) तीनों पोलिटेकनीकों के खोलने की अनुमानित लागत नीचे दी है :—

गोविंद वल्लभ पंत पोलिटेक्नीक, ओखला

अनावर्ती—३१.२५ लाख रुपये

आवर्ती (पूरी योजना अवधि के लिये)—२०.७४६ लाख रुपये ।

पोलिटेकनीक, पूसा

अनावर्ती—२३.४७ लाख रुपये

आवर्ती (पूरी योजना अवधिके लिये)—१६.१० लाख रुपये ।

महिला पोलीटेक्नीक

अनावर्ती—११.०० लाख रुपये

आवर्ती (पूरी योजना अवधि के लिये)—११.०० लाख रुपये ।

Oil and Natural Gas Commission

***459. Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to have an independent Chairman of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission as reiterated by the Estimates Committee in their 103rd Report (Second Lok Sabha); and

(b) whether Government have approached any experts in this field?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) At the present stage of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, it has been considered desirable that the Minister (Mines and Oil) should continue as the Chairman of the Commission. The question of appointing a Vice-Chairman is receiving the Government's attention.

(b) No, Sir.

Tool and Alloy Steel Plant

***460. Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has offered financial assistance for setting up Rs. 50 crores tool and alloy steel plant during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the details for this collaboration have been worked out; and

(c) if so, when would the work begin and when is the plant likely to go into production?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No definite offer of assistance has so far been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hindustan Steel have started preliminary work connected with the erection of the Alloy and Special Steel Plant, like investigation of subsoil, preparation of site contour maps, etc. Tender enquiries for plant and equipment are under preparation. The plant is expected to be ready for commissioning five years after the starting of actual construction work.

Collieries closed down for non-availability of wagons

*461. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of wagons nearly two dozen collieries in the Jharia and Raniganj areas had to close down during June 1961;

(b) if so, the number of wagons supplied by the Railways in 1961 as against the required number;

(c) whether it is a fact that the accumulation of coal at the pitheads had arisen to about 6 million tons as compared to 3·4 million tons at the beginning of January, 1961;

(d) whether the transport bottleneck is likely to affect the production of coal as envisaged in the Five Year Plan; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite availability of wagons?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Pithead stocks have shown a tendency to rise latterly, but not to the extent of 6 million tons. The stocks in Bengal/Bihar fields on June 1, 1961 were 4·7 million metric tons as compared to 3·4 million metric tons at the end of January, 1961.

(d) and (e). Government is taking steps to prevent, to the extent possible, transport bottlenecks from affecting coal production. Some of the measures which have been put into effect already are:

(i) Increase in rail transport capacity by about 200 wagons per day from July, 1961 onwards in the Bengal and Bihar fields.

(ii) Increase in the movement of coal by coastal shipping to about 30 ship loads per month, according as more shipping space becomes available. This would mean that, ultimately, 2 million tons of coal would be moving annually by sea against the previous 1 million ton.

(iii) Liberalising the movement of coal and soft coke by road.

(iv) Effecting planned movement of coal in block rakes and half rakes.

(v) To the extent possible, loading of coal on all days of the week.

Institute of Precision Mechanics and Technicians

*462. **Shri Bahadur Singh:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the progress made in setting up the Institute for training of precision mechanics and technicians according to Indo-Swiss Agreement reached some time ago?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The decision has been taken recently to locate the Training Centre at Chandigarh and action for acquisition of land is being taken. In the meantime, the Swiss Foundation is taking steps to finalise the plans for the Centre and to place orders for equipment which may have a delivery period of eight to twelve months.

Coal Washeries

*463. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have defined the responsibility for the running of the public sector coal washeries as between the Hindustan Steel and the National Coal Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, how these functions will be devided between the two institutions?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) Hindustan Steel Ltd. will be incharge of the construction and ex-

pansion of the Durgapur, Dugda, Bhojudih and Patherdih washeries. The National Coal Development Corporation will be incharge of the Kargali washery as also of the new washeries proposed to be set up at Kathara, Karanpura and Sudamdih.

Quarters for Women Teachers

*464. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1139 on the 28th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the amount of special grants given to the Union Territories for putting up quarters for women teachers;

(b) the number of houses constructed under the scheme in the Union Territories;

(c) if not, whether steps are being taken to build houses under the scheme, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Union Territories as Centrally administered areas meet their expenditure from their own area budget and are not given any special grants.

(b) Construction of quarters is included in two schemes:

(1) Expansion of Girls Education and.

(2) Relief to Educated Unemployed and Expansion of Primary Education.

Total number of quarters constructed till the end of 1959. 10

Total number of quarters proposed for 1960-61. 8

(c) & (d). Do not arise.

केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय परामर्शदात्री समिति

*४६५. **श्री म०ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय पुस्तकालय परामर्शदात्री समिति की कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशें सरकार द्वारा लागू की जा चुकी हैं ; और

(ख) जो सिफारिशें अभी तक लागू नहीं की गई हैं उनकी संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा क्या है और उन्हें लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). विवरण लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २ अनुबन्ध संख्या ५]

Anti-Indian Activities by Pakistan

*466 { **Shri Raghunath Singh:** **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is trying to create hostility between Sikhs and Hindus and have published many books in cyclostyled and printed form under the names of either Hindus or Sikhs as authors and smuggled them in Punjab for free distribution; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Two such booklets, suspected to have been smuggled from Pakistan, have come to notice in Punjab.

(b) The State Government are taking necessary action in the matter.

Educational Institutions

*467. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the Ministry of Defence there are a

number of educational institutions run on the lines of public schools which impart general education to others along with children of servicemen;

(b) if so, whether the desirability of transferring the management of these schools to the Ministry of Education has been examined; and

(c) the result of the transfer of management of the schools at Sanawar and Lovedale to the Ministry of Education?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun and the four King George's Schools located at Ajmer, Bangalore, Belgaum and Chail (Simla Hills), which are run on the lines of public schools and which impart general education to others along with children of servicemen, are functioning under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

(b) Since the Ministry of Education do not manage schools, the question of transferring these Schools to the Ministry of Education does not arise.

(c) After the transfer the Ministry of Education set up autonomous governing bodies to manage these schools. The schools are accordingly no longer under the management of that Ministry and they do not receive any grants from that Ministry.

Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

*468. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state how many times the blast furnaces of Rourkela and Durgapur stopped working during the period from June, 1960 to July, 1961?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): During the period June, 1960 to July, 1961, the blast furnaces in Rourkela had to be stopped seven times and those in Durgapur ten times. Most of these stoppages were for minor operational reasons.

Rourkela Steel Plant

*469. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made enquiries regarding frequent breakdowns in different sectors of Rourkela Factory;

(b) since the first blast furnace was commissioned to operation, the actual number of time that breakdowns have taken place up-to-date;

(c) what steps have been taken to remove the defects; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to appoint an expert committee to make a thorough study of the operational position of Rourkela Factory?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The position is kept under general watch and Government have also decided to appoint a committee to enquire into the recent breakdown in the twin-drive bottom motor of the blooming and slabbing mill.

(b) & (c). Apart from short stoppages for operational and other reasons, the furnace No. I of Rourkela Steel Works had two breakouts and two failures around the tap-hole since its commissioning on the 24th January, 1959. These breakdowns were due to weakness around the tap hole lining. The brick work around the tap-hole hos been completely removed and thoroughly repaired under the supervision of German Experts. There was another breakdown following a fatal accident to a worker, when the furnace could not be charged regularly with the result that the hearth got chilled. The furnace is now going back into normal production.

(d) No, Sir But Government are taking steps to ensure normal operational efficiency.

Indian Technicians to Russia

*470. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian technicians have been sent to Russia so far for training in oil refinery and processing; and

(b) whether all of them have come back?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 59.

(b) No, Sir.

Prices of Agricultural Food Products

*471. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of rise in the wholesale price index when the prices of various agricultural food products are going down or are steady; and

(b) what steps are being taken to reduce the wholesale price index and when the net results would be achieved?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The rise in the general index of wholesale prices over the last year was mainly due to poor crop for two successive years of raw materials, especially jute and oilseeds and the consequent increase in the prices of these materials and the products made from them.

(b) It is Government's policy to maintain reasonable stability of prices of essential commodities. Appropriate measures are taken from time to time towards this end. In respect of foodgrains and certain other essential commodities, these measures have already shown results.

Border Areas

*472. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Vajpayee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any border areas have been notified under the amended Criminal Act to check political activities prejudicial to the integrity of the country; and

(b) if so, in which States?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). No border areas have yet been notified under Section 3 of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1961.

Gold Deposits in Kerala

*473. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Jinachandran:
Shri Rajendra Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold deposits have been found in some areas of Kerala;

(b) if so, what is the total quantity so far explored;

(c) whether any scheme for detailed survey of the areas has been included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No new deposits of gold have been recorded by the Geological Survey of India in Kerala. The occurrence of gold in the Wynad gold belt extending both in the Madras and Kerala States is known since long.

(b) The Wynad gold field of Madras and Kerala was prospected from

about 1875 onwards. Though occasionally rich pockets were encountered, generally the grade was poor. The total quantity of gold produced appears to be 600 oz. and mining operations ceased in 1893.

(c) and (d). The Geological Survey of India propose to undertake detailed studies of the Wynad gold field during the Third Five Year Plan period.

No separate financial provision is made for carrying out geological surveys in individual States, the expenditure incurred being met from the sanctioned grant of the Geological Survey of India for the country as a whole.

कुरासिया कोयला खानें

*४७४. **श्री जांगड़े** : क्या **इस्पात, खान और ईंधन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कुरासिया कोयला खानों में कब से आग लगी थी ;

(ख) उस से कितने श्रमिक बेकार हो गये और आग, बेकारी और काम रुक जाने से कितने रुपये की हानि हुई ; और

(ग) क्या आग १५ जलाई, १९६१ तक लगी रही ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क), से (ग). २६ मई, १९६१ को कुरासिया में भूमिगत खान में आग लगी थी, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप खान को बन्द करना पड़ा । आग अब भी सुलग रही है ऐसी सूचना है । आग को रोकने के उपायों में से एक उपाय यह था कि खानों को पम्पों द्वारा पानी से भर दिया जाए, किन्तु तलागत (out crop) से पानी के अधिक मात्रा में रिसने से इस उपाय को छोड़ना पड़ा । इस के बाद अग लगे हुएस्थान के चारों ओर संछिद्रों में ठोस सीमेंट-युक्त पदार्थों को भर कर आग सी बन्द करने का साधन अपनाया गया । यह तरीका जारी है और आशा है कि इसके परणिामस्वरूप छिद्रों की रुकावट हवा-रहित हो जाएगी, ताकि आक्सीजन गैस की कमी के कारण आग बुझ जाये । यदि वर्तमान साधन सफल रहे तो खान शायद जनवरी, १९६२ तक पुनः कार्य करना शुरू कर देगी ।

आग लगने के कारणों को जानने के लिये राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम द्वारा तीन प्रवर खनन इंजीनीयरों की एक पूछताछ समिति (Enquiry Committee) बनाई गई । उन्होंने अपनी राय दी है कि आग लगने का कारण अपने आप पैदा होने वाली गर्मी थी और इस आग को बुझाने के लिये जो कदम उठाये गये हैं, वे ठीक हैं । समिति ने बताया है कि यह सम्भावना नहीं है कि सतम्भों में पाये जाने वाले कोयले को आग द्वारा हानि पहुंची है । खान के अन्दर कोई मशीन नही रह गई है । हो सकता है कि कि ऊपर की ट्राली लाईन (Trolley line) को थाड़ी हानि पहुंची हो । इस हानि की पूर्ति की जा सकती है ।

यद्यपि सम्पति की बहुत कम हानि हुई है तो भी भूमिगत खान के बन्द होने का यह मतलब है कि जब तक आग जारी रहती है तब तक प्रति मास लगभग ३५,००० टन का उत्पादन नहीं होगा । खान के बन्द होने से लगभग २,००० मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं और उनकी नियिमावली के अन्तर्गत कार्य-स्थगन-सम्बन्धित मुआवजा (lay-off compensation) दिया जा रहा हैं ।

स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

*४७५. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय

अनुदान आयोग ने स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन के लिये छात्रवृत्ति देने का प्रबन्ध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां होंगी और प्रत्येक कितने रुपये की होगी ; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क), से (ग). विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। **[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ६]**

Report of Third Finance Commission

***476. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Finance Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri A. K. Chanda has submitted its report to the President;

(b) if so, when the report will be submitted to Parliament;

(c) if not, the probable date on which it will be submitted; and

(d) whether discussion will be arranged at the XVth Session at least?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Towards the end of 1961.

(d) This would depend upon the date of receipt of the Commission's recommendations and their consideration by Government for report to Parliament under article 281 of the Constitution.

Travellers' Cheques

***477. Dr. K. B. Menon:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Travellers' cheques issued by the State Bank of India have not been honoured by other scheduled banks in India;

(b) if so, what are the difficulties of the scheduled banks in not honouring the Travellers' cheques issued by the State Bank of India;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to remove these difficulties of the travelling public who carry travelling cheques with them; and

(d) if so, what are they?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). A few instances of the State Bank's travellers cheques not being honoured by some scheduled banks have come to the notice of the State Bank of India. It is believed that the employees of the scheduled banks concerned were not familiar in these cases with the agency arrangements agreed upon between the State Bank of India and the various commercial banks.

(c) and (d). The State Bank propose to take up the matter with the banks concerned to ensure that there is no room for any such complaint in the future.

Alloy and Tool Steel Plant

***478. Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 134 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have now sanctioned the proposal of Tatas for establishing a 60,000 ton alloy and tool steel plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. have been granted a licence for establishing a new industrial undertaking at Jamshedpur, Bihar, for the manufacture of 49,000 tons of tool and alloy

steels per annum. Items proposed to be manufactured are—

	Annual capacity.
(i) Carbon tool steels	10,000 tons
(ii) Direct hardening alloy steels	7,000 tons
(iii) Case hardening steels	2,000 tons
(iv) Spring steels (High grade)	2,000 tons
(v) High speed and tungsten tool steels	3,000 tons
(vi) Other quality alloy and high carbon steels	5,000 tons
(vii) Stainless steel	20,000 tons

Fourth Steel Plant

*479. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 874 on the 15th March, 1961 and state what further steps have been taken in connection with the establishment of the Fourth Steel Plant in public sector at Bokaro in the Hazaribagh district of Bihar?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No.].

831 (Ai) LSD—3.

भारत में पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

*४८०. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :**
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री चुनीलाल :
श्री हेम राज :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३१ दिसम्बर, १९६० को कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक भारत में (राज्य-वार) रह रहे थे ;

(ख) क्या इनमें से कुछ राष्ट्र-विरोधी गतिविधियों में भी भाग लेते पकडे गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कहां-कहां और कितने ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को भारत में आने का दृष्टांक (वीसा) देने के नियमों में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का विचार कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है । **[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ८]**

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Retention Price of Steel

*481 **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 849 on the 15th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received recommendations from Tariff Commission regarding the new retention prices of steel; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir. Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Steel Plants

*482. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 858 on the 15th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether negotiations for foreign exchange for expansion of Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants have been conducted; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). At the last Consortium meeting held under the auspices of the I.B.R.D. in Washington on April 25-26 and May 31 June 2, 1961, West Germany indicated a credit of D.M. 280 million ($ 70 million) for financing extension of Rourkela Steel Plant in 1963-64 and following years; and the U.K. indicated lb. 20 million ($ 56 million) loan for financing extension of Durgapur Steel Plant. The terms of the credit are still to be negotiated.

Model Legislation for Universities

*483. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the preparation of model legislation for the guidance of Universities in India in regard to the implication of autonomy; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals are being formulated.

नई दिल्ली में अलग विश्वविद्यालय

*४८४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री चुनीलाल :
श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री क० भे० मालवीय :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री ८ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६०७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में एक अलग विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

National Discipline Scheme

*485. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 608 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken in regard to the question of making provision for the National discipline scheme in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 85 lakhs has been allocated for the expansion programme of the National Discipline Scheme during the Third Five Year Plan. Besides, a sum of about Rs. 150 lakhs

is expected to be made available as non-plan provision for this Scheme during the same period.

All India Education Service

*486. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Ministry has formulated any fresh plan and proposal for the constitution of an All India or a Central Education Service;

(b) what is the nature of the proposal; and

(c) the stage at which it rests?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The proposal to establish Central Educational Service is under consideration.

(b) and (c). Details have not been finalised so far.

Oil Pipeline

*487. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount spent upto the end of July, 1961 for the pipeline to Barauni; and

(b) when the above pipeline will be completed?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) A sum of approximately Rs. 18.5 crores was spent upto the end of July, 1961 on the Nahorkatiya-Barauni pipeline.

(b) The first stage of the pipeline from Nahorkatiya to Nunmati is expected to be completed by the end of this year and the second stage from Nunmati to Barauni during October-December 1962.

Coal in Raniganj Area

*488. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 95 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the block in the Raniganj area marked for development for raising metallurgical coal will be worked by the National Coal Development Corporation;

(b) when the mining operations will commence; and

(c) the amount likely to be spent for the development of these mines.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The drilling and exploration of the Raniganj area is continuing. The development of the area will be considered after complete geological and prospecting data have been obtained. The development costs can also be estimated only after the relevant Project Report is drawn up, which, in turn, will depend on the completion of the drilling operations.

Arms Rules

*489. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 125 on the 17th Febuary, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made in drafting the rules under the Arms Act; and

(b) by what time will they be finalised and the steps taken to expedite them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Draft rules have been prepared and sent to the State Governments for their comments. The rules will be finalised as expeditiously as possible after these are received.

Bhilai Steel Plant

*490. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Standing Orders made applicable in Bhilai Steel works have not been certified by the Certifying Officer;

(b) if so, the action taken to regularise this; and

(c) whether workers' organisations are to be consulted before it is certified?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The draft Standing Orders have been submitted for certification by the General Manager, Bhilai Steel Plant, to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Nagpur.

(c) Yes, Sir, as required under the relevant legislation.

स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों के लिये केनवस के थैले

*४६१ **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री १ मई, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८०३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री के सुझाव पर किये गये निर्णय के अनुसार स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों के लिये केनवस के थैले उपलब्ध करने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला श्रीमाली:) स्कूल के बच्चों के प्रयोग के लिये शिक्षा निदेशालय दिल्ली के निरीक्षण में तैयार किये गये कुछ केनवस के थैलों के नमूने मंत्रालय ने चुने हैं। दिल्ली के शिक्षा निदेशक से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे चुने हुए थैलों के समूह (सेट) अपने रसीन समायोजित स्कूलों को भेज दें। उन से यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे प्राथमिक और मिडिल स्कूल के बच्चों के लिये उपयुक्त छोटे आकार के थैलों के समूह (सेट) का एक नमूना दिल्ली नगर निगम को भेज दें।

२. दिल्ली निदेशालय द्वारा तैयार किये गये नमूनों के बारे में समस्त संघ देशों को सूचित कर दिया गया है और इन नमूनों को दिल्ली के शिक्षा निदेशक से सीधे ही प्राप्त करने की उन्हें सलाह दी गई है।

३. इस विषय पर प्रधान मंत्री के वक्तव्य की ओर समस्त राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है और उनसे प्रार्थना की गई है कि इस सुझाव को कार्यान्वित करें। राज्य शिक्षा सचिवों एवं शिक्षा निदेशकों के हाल ही में हुए सम्मेलन में भी इस पर विचार किया गया और वे स्कूल के बच्चों द्वारा केनवस के थैलों के प्रयोग को सक्रिय प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये राजी हो गये।

Admission to Regional Engineering Colleges

*492. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether admissions to the eight Regional Engineering Colleges are restricted to particular regions;

(b) if so, why this restriction has been imposed; and

(c) whether the admission is done on the basis of competitive examinations on all-India basis?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All the colleges, expecting Durgapur and Jamshedpur Colleges, are making admission on the basis of the marks secured by the applicants in their qualifying examinations. For the Durgapur and Jamshedpur Colleges, admission tests are held.

Service Conditions in Technical Institutions

*493. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations made by the All India Council for Technical Education for improving the service conditions in technical institutions have since been implemented; and

(b) if so, the amount of additional expenditure incurred by the centre in this respect?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A scheme of improved salary scales has been sanctioned and a technical teachers'-training programme implemented. The age of superannuation in the higher technological institutions has also been raised to 60.

(b) Information is awaited from the State Governments regarding the expenditure incurred by them on the improvement of salary scales. As regards the teachers'-training programme, an expenditure of Rs. 11.10 lakhs has been incurred upto the end of 1960-61.

Recovery of Anti-Indian Literature in Delhi Shop

*494. **Shri Khushwaqt Rai:**
Shri Assar:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that police raided a book seller's shop in Delhi on the 16th June, 1961 and recovered a lot of anti-Indian literature;

(b) whether such maps have also been recovered in which Indian territory has been shown under Chinese occupation; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) to (c). The Police searched the permises of the People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi on the 12th April 1961 and recovered 313 copies of the book entitled "Glimpses of China". The book contains two maps on the inside covers which show practically the whole of NEFA, large parts of J & K and parts of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh as part of China. The Manager of the People's Publishing House was arrested and a case has been registered against him under section 8 of the Punjab Security of the State Act, 1953, as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi.

Helicopters from U.S.A.

*495. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India hase purchased helicopters from the U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the number purchased and their value?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to give further details on this subject.

Goan Spies

*496. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Goan spies, agents of the Portuguese Intelligence Service, were held in Bombay on or about 25th May, 1961 and, if so, how many; and

(b) what action has been taken against them?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). During May 1961, 5 Agents of the Portuguese Administration in Goa came to notice for indulging in prejudicial activities. They were all deported or expelled from India.

International Monetary Fund

*497. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what is India's quota in the International Monetary Fund and whether member-countries could draw more than their quota for emergency purposes;

(b) how many times India had drawn from I.M.F. so far and for what purposes;

(c) what is the rate of interest charged and whether there is any final provision if no repayment is made in time; and

(d) what is the latest withdrawal by India from I.M.F.?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) India's quota in the International Monetary Fund is $ 600 million.

According to the Articles of Agreement of the Fund, a member country can draw from the Fund in excess of its quota but not exceeding 125 per cent of the quota provided there is substantial justification on balance of payments grounds.

(b) and (d) So far we have made following drawals from the Fund:

(i) $ 100 million in 1948-49;

(ii) $ 200 million in 1957; and

(iii) $ 250 million on 1st of this month.

All these drawals have been made to meet our short-term balance of payments requirements.

(c) Drawals from the Fund are not treated as ordinary loans or credits and hence no interest as such is charged by the Fund. However, a member drawing from the Fund has to pay a service charge at the rate of ½ per cent at the time of actual drawal. In addition, the member has also to pay to the Fund standing charges, which depend on the period for which the amounts are retained and the magnitude of the amounts drawn. If repayment is not made within the stipulated period, the Fund can declare a member ineligible to use its resources further.

Copyrights of Tagore's Works

*498. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to alter the present position regarding copyrights of Rabindranath Tagore's works;

(b) if so, what part of the works will be treated as public property for purposes of publication; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government and publishers of Mahakavi Bharathi's works have surrendered their exclusive copyright?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Copyright in Rabindranath Tagore's works like the works of other authors is governed by the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1957 (14 of 1957); and Government cannot interfere.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such notice in the prescribed form has been received by the Registrar of Copyrights.

International Development Association

*499. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Starred Question No. 107 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the International Development Association for advancing a loan of about 23.75 crores of rupees to India have been completed; and

(b) if so, on what terms these loans have been given and how Government propose to utilise the amount of the loan?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Negotiations for a loan of $ 60 million (Rs. 28.57 crores) from the International Development Association for the Highways project were completed and the relevant agreement was signed on 21st June, 1961. Copies of the agreement have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) The loan is repayable over 50 years with a ten-year moratorium and is free of interest; only a service charge at the rate of ¾ per cent annum on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn from time to time is payable. The proceeds of the loan will be utilised mainly for construction and re-construction of 660 miles of National Highways. A portion of the loan will be utilised for a technical and economic study of the traffic problems of the City of Bombay.

मंत्रियों पर व्यय

*५००. { **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :**
श्री अ० मू० तारिक :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का ध्यान समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित उस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें लेखा विभाग के एक उच्च सरकारी अधिकारी ने यह रहस्योद्घाटन किया है कि मंत्रियों पर ६,००० रुपये प्रति मास व्यय होता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसने अपने वक्तव्य में यह भी कहा है कि यह राशि अंग्रेजों के शासनकाल में मंत्रियों को दिये जाने वाले वेतन से भी अधिक है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस विषय पर तथ्य क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस व्यय में कुछ कमी करने का विचार कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). इस विषय पर समाचार पत्रों की रिपोर्ट सरकार के ध्यान में आई है। उसमें ऐसा निर्देश है कि महा लेखा परीक्षक ने अपने लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन में यह कहा है कि केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के सदस्य (Union Cabinet Minister) को वेतन आदि वायसराय की एग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल के सदस्य के मकाबले में अधिक मिलता है। किसी भी लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन में ऐसा कोई विवरण नहीं मिलता है।

(ग) मंत्रियों के वेतन, मंत्रियों के वेतन और भत्ता अधिनियम १९५२ (Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952) के अनुसार निर्धारित किये गये हैं। (१) मंत्रियों के वेतन तथा भत्ते सम्बन्धी अधिनियम, १९५२ के अधीन मंत्रियों के वेतन (२) अधिनियम के लागू होने से पूर्व मंत्रियों के वेतन, तथा (३) अन्तरिम सरकार की स्थापना से पूर्व वायसराय की ऐग्जिक्यूटिव कौंसिल के सदस्यों के वेतन, का विवरण पत्र सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। **[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ९]**

(घ) सरकार मंत्रियों के वेतन और भत्ता अधिनियम १९५२ (Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act 1952) में कोई तरमीम करने का विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Helicopters from U.S.S.R.

*501. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 847 on the 15th March, 1961 and state the result of negotiations which were being carried on with the Soviet Union regarding the purchase of Helicopters?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Attention of the hon'ble Members in invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 11th August, 1961 in implementation of the assurance arising out of Starred Question No. 847.

Manufacture of Vegetable Products

*502. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 883 on the 15th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered suggestions made for raising the rate of rebate and adopting other methods as an incentive for increased use of cottonseed oil in the manufacture of vegetable product; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been found that the present incentive scheme for increased use of cottonseed oil in the manufacture of vegetable product is working satisfactorily. As against an estimated annual amount of rebate of Central Excise duty of Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs, the amount that had already been sanctioned during the periods from the 1st July, 1960, to the 31st March, 1961 and from the 1st April, 1961 to the 31st May, 1961, is Rs. 6.83 lakhs and Rs. 2:69 lakhs, respectively, on a total quantity of 100,800 and 42,600 quintals of cottonseed oil used in the manufacture of vegetable product at a level of above 5 per cent, during the respective periods.

However, in the light of certain difficulties reported to be experienced by the trade the question of permitting an increased rate of rebate and the possibility of revising the scheme for separate hydrogenation of cottonseed oil and groundnut oil is being examined.

Import of Furnace Oil

*503. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1351 on the 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of importing more furnace oil; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The possibilities of importing additional quantities of Furnace Oil from rupee payment countries are at present under consideration.

Oil Pipeline

*504. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 609 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken regarding laying a 700 mile long oil pipe-line to carry petroleum oil

products from Barauni to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The matter is still under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Investible Funds of Life Insurance Corporation

*505. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what further consideration has been given and what is Government's final decision regarding taking over of the investible funds of Life Insurance Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The Estimates Committee in their Report on the Life Insurance Corporation have made sixty-nine recommendations including those relating to Investments. The comments of the Life Insurance Corporation have been invited. It is expected that these would be available shortly. As soon as they are received Government will further scrutinize the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and take decisions thereon.

Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela

*506. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Fertilizer plant at Rourkela is likely to be commissioned;

(b) what is the expenditure incurred for the plant till the end of July, 1961; and

(c) how much work has been carried out by the Sindri Fertilizers?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The entire plant is now expected to be in operation by the end of the third quarter of 1962.

(b) About Rs. 105.6 million.

(c) 75 per cent of the civil engineering work and 11 per cent of the erection work till the end of July 1961.

Accommodation for Defence Employees

*507. **Shri S. M. Banerjee**: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civilian employees of Ordnance Depots and E.M.E. Workshops are provided any sort of accommodation by the Defence department near their installations; and

(b) if not, whether Government have any plan to provide such accommodation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Civilian employees of the Defence Services, including employees of Ordnance Depots and EME Workshops, are generally not entitled to be provided with Government accommodation. However, surplus military accommodation, where available, is allotted to them.

(b) Government is seeking to provide accommodation for Defence civilian employees within the limits of the resources available. To begin with, such accommodation will be provided at Dehu, Pulgaon, Delhi Cantonment, Panagarh, Bombay and Avadi, up to 15 per cent of the authorised strength in each establishment. As far as possible, such accommodation will be conveniently near the place of work.

नेपाल में तेल सर्वेक्षण

*५०८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री २८ फरवरी, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३२५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध

में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा नेपाल में सर्वेक्षण और जांच के लिये तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रम में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग नेपाल सरकार के सहयोग से स्तृत (stratigraphical) अन्वेषणों के लिए भूमीक्षण मानचित्रण कर रहा है ।

Film for Audio-Visual Education

*509. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Board for Audio-Visual Education has made a proposal to produce a film depicting the life story of a typical fifteen year old child for exhibition on mutual exchange basis in different countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes.

(b) At its meeting of experts on "Production, Exchange and use of Audio-Visual Aids in Schools" held at Tokyo from the 13th to 22nd July 1960, the Unesco recommended that different countries should undertake to produce a film illustrating the daily life of a 15 year old child.

2. In their meeting held on the 10th May 1961, the National Board of Audio-Visual Education considered and endorsed the recommendation made by the Unesco. This recommendation is receiving due consideration.

Christian Missionary Activities among Tibetan Refugees

*510. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Christian missionaries are active in the Kangra District in general and Dharamsala in particular for propagating Christianity amongst Tibetan refugees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some Christian Missions are distributing some literature eulogising Christianity and denouncing Buddhism;

(c) whether any protests have been received by the Central Government in this connection; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government against such moves of these Christian missions?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Some Christian missionaries have been preaching Christianity in Kangra District. This preaching is, however, a normal feature and not confined to Tibetan refugees alone. The literature distributed does not contain anything denouncing Buddhism.

(c) No;

(d) There is hardly any case for Government to take any action in the matter.

South Indian Languages in Northern Universities

*511. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made about the study of South Indian languages in the Northern universities;

(b) what are the universities now teaching these languages;

(c) what are the languages studied in these universities; and

(d) whether the State Governments have extended their cooperation in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 10].

School Campus near Ludlow Castle, Delhi

896. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4491 on the 4th May, 1961 and state the further progress made in setting up a school campus near Ludlow Castle, Delhi?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The land acquisition proceedings are still in progress.

Army Act

897. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4492 on the 4th May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to amend the Army Act; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The proposal to amend the Army Act is still under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Juvenile Aid Bureau in Delhi

898. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4573 on the 4th May, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to start Juvenile Aid Bureau in Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The matter is still under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

Central Institute of Education

899. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4582 on the 4th May, 1961 and state the date from which the pay scale recommended by the University Grants Commission for Central Universities would be enforced in the Central Institute of Education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The matter is under consideration.

Coal Dumps in States

900. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:** / **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** / **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 647 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to create coal dumps in States for emergency has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what has been its effect on the industries and coal business?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes. The scheme has been accepted in principle by all the States. It has been put into effect already in U.P., Punjab and Kerala, and details in respect of others are being finalised.

(b) and (c). Under the scheme planned movement in block rakes or half rakes takes place to selected stations, fixed in consultation with State Governments. The scheme is at present intended for the benefit of small scale industries and consumers of brick-burning coal and soft coke. This will enable comparatively larger

quantities of coal being moved under these categories.

National Biological Research Institute

901. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 642 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the details of the scheme for establishment of the National Biological Research Institute; and

(b) the nature of progress made so far in its establishment?

The Minister of Scientific Rsearch and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Details of the scheme for the National Biological Laboratory have not yet been worked out.

Working of Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks

902. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:** / **Shri Hem Raj:** / **Shri Amar Singh Damar:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1109 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report on the working of the various multi-purpose tribal blocks; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The Government of India have considered the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the limitation and allocation of T.D. Blocks in the country. It has been decided to start about 300 T.D. Blocks in the Third Plan in the whole country, each block having an area of about 200 sq. miles, with a total population of roughly 25,000 and concentration of tribal population of 66-2/3 or more of the total population. The phasing of the allotment of T.D. Blocks during the Third Plan would be 10 per cent., 10 per cent., 20 per cent., 25 per cent. and 35 per cent. in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth year respectively. In the year 1961-62 it is proposed to start 35 T.D. blocks in the country.

The recommendations made in the Report not only covered the working of S.M.P.T. blocks, measures to improve their working and suggestions for starting more blocks during the Third Plan but also many other matters relating to the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in general including various administrative, developmental and legislative matters. Most of the administrative and legislative measures suggested in this Report are within the purview of the State Governments.

The State Governments and the concerned Ministries at the Centre have been requested to examine the recommendations and take action in the relevant fields. Final decisions regarding action on some of the recommendations made in the Elwin Committee's Report will be taken after the report of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission becomes available.

Criteria for Backward Classes

903 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1113 on the 7th March, 1961, and state the further progress since made in fixing the criteria for the determination of backward classes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): The Government of India have decided not to draw up any all-India list of backward classes. It has been left to the discretion of the State Governments to choose their own criteria for defin-

ing backward classes; but they are being informed that in the view of the Government of India, it would be better to apply economic tests than to go by caste.

Income-tax Arrears

904 { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of income-tax arrears as on the 1st April, 1961 according to the Commissioners' charges?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and a statement giving the required information will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Transfer of State Government Employees for Non-Gazetted Central Cadre

905. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 620 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the details regarding the proposal to fill some vancancies in the non-gazetted cadre classes III and IV under the Central Government by transfer of employees of State Governments have been finalised;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) when the proposal will be enforced?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The details of the scheme have not been finalised yet as replies are awaited from some State Governments.

Shuddha Ayurvedic Courses in Banaras Hindu University

906. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 626 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to start Shuddha Ayurvedic courses in the Banaras Hindu University has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Utilization of Crude Oil

907. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 628 on the 8th March, 1961, and state:

(a) whether the scheme for utilisation of crude oil and natural gas from the oil fields of Gujarat has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The scheme for utilisation of crude oil and natural gas from the Gujerat oil fields is under consideration and its details are being worked out.

Army Excesses in Naga Area

908. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 644 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the result of the inquiry ordered into the allegations that certain army personnel had committed excesses in Naga area; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Both the incidents at PURR and METI-KUMI in the Naga area were investigated by two military Courts of Inquiry. The reports are under examination.

पंजीकृत सहकारी आवास समितियां

६०६. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :**
श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसी पंजीकृत सहकारी आवास सोसाइटियां कितनी हैं जिनके पास भूमि नहीं है;

(ख) उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) उन्हें कितनी भूमि की आवश्यकता है;

(घ) उन सोसाइटियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको सरकार ने भूमि अर्जित करने का आश्वासन दे रक्खा है; और

(ङ) उन सोसाइटियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिये भूमि अर्जित करने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है और वह कार्यवाही कहां तक पहुंच चुकी है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). ऐसी १५५ पंजीकृत सहकारी आवास सोसाइटियों के नामों का, जिन्होंने दिल्ली प्रशासन से भूमि प्राप्त करने के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं, एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [**पस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिय संख्या एल टी—३०८६।६१**]

(ग) लगभग २,००० एकड़। सोसाइटियों की भमि सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की अभी जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) किसी सहकारी आवास सोसाइटी को कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया।

(ङ) श्री पी० जी० देव द्वारा नियम १९७ के अन्तर्गत दिये गये नोटिस के उत्तर में २३ मार्च, १९६१ को सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा गया। उसमें दिल्ली में भूमि के अर्जन, विकास तथा वितरण सम्बन्धी योजना का विस्तृत विवरण दे दिया गया है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली सारी भूमि प्राप्त की जा रही है। इस भमि को दिल्ली के व्यवस्थित विकास के लिये प्राप्त किया जा रहा है न कि किसी विशेष आवास सहकारी सोसाइटी के लिये। तथापि यह भूमि प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् ऐसी सहकारी आवास सोसाइटियों आदि को पट्टेदारी के आधार पर वितरित कर दी जायेगी जिनके दावे प्रामाणिक समझे जायेंगे और जो योजना के अंतर्गत आते होंगे।

सैनिक सामान का उत्पादन

६१०. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारत की कुल आर्डनेंस फैक्टरियों में प्रति वर्ष कितना-कितना सामान और किस लागत का (१) फौज के उपयोग के लिये बनाया गया तथा (२) कितना इतर सेना उपयोग के लिये बनाया गया;

(ख) केवल (१) सेना और (२) अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये कितने मूल्य का सामान बनाया गया;

(ग) जिन आर्डनेंस फैक्टरियों में इतर सेना उपयोग के लिये सामान बनाया गया

उनमें सेना के उपयोग के लिये बनाये गये सामान में कितनी कमी की गई; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि इतर सेना उपयोग के सामान का निर्माण सेना उपयोग के सामान के निर्माण को घटा कर ही हो सकता है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मेनन) : (क) चूंकि आर्डनेंस फैक्टरियों में विभिन्न प्रकार की कई चीजों का उत्पादन किया जाता है, पिछले तीन वर्षों में उन की विस्तार-पूर्वक राशियां बता पाना संभव नहीं है । सेना के लिए और अन्य प्रयोजनों के निमित्त सभी आर्डनेंस फैक्टरियों में, पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष उत्पादित होने वाले सामान का मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

१९५८–५९	१९.५९ करोड़ रुपये
१९५९–६०	२५.१४ करोड़ रुपये*
१९६०–६१	३०.१४ करोड़ रुपये

*कुल उत्पादन के वास्तविक मूल्य के बारे में, अन्तिम आंकड़े नवम्बर, १९६१ के शुरू में प्राप्य हो सकेंगे । इसलिए उपरोक्त आंकड़े अस्थायी हैं और अन्तिम रद्दोबदल के साथ संशोधन अधीन हैं ।

चूंकि अधिकतर हालतों में आर्डनेंस फैक्टरियों में उत्पादन होने वाले सामान की लागत प्रगति-शीलता से कम होती गई है, उत्पादन में वास्तविक उन्नति उत्पादन के कुल मूल्य में उन्नति से कहीं अधिक है ।

(ख) सेना और दूसरे प्रयोजनों के लिए आर्डनेंस फैक्टरियों में उत्पादित सामान का ग्रोट मूल्य नीचे दिये गया है । उसमें भी १९६०–६१ के आंकड़े अन्तिम रद्दोबदल के कारण संशोधन अधीन हैं ।

	१९५८–५९	१९५९–६०	१९६०–६१
	(रुपये करोड़ में)		
सेना	१४.३१	१९.९४	२३.२०
वायुसेना, नौ-सेना तथा एम० ई० एस०	२.०८	१.७५	१.२७
असैनिक व्यापार	३.२०	३.४५	*५.६१

*इस में बार्डर रोडज़ आर्गेनाइज़ेशन को वितरित किया गया सामान भी शामिल है जिसे दाती निर्गम (पेमेंट इश्यू) शुमार किया जाता है ।

(ग) अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए सामान तैयार करने के निमित्त सेना के लिये सामान के उत्पादन में कमी नहीं की जाती । प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं के लिए उत्पादन को बहुत भारी प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Utilisation by States of Money for S.C. and S.T. and Backward Classes

911. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States that have fully utilised the allotted amount for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if the States have not fully utilised the amount, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Out of the seven States from whom information has been received, the Government of Maharashtra have utilised the allotted amount in full.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 11].

Official Secrets Act

912. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many cases of violation of Official Secrets Act were registered or found out during February, 1961 to June, 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): One.

Abduction Cases in Delhi

913. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reported abduction cases of married women and unmarried girls in Delhi during the first half of the year 1961;

(b) how does it compare with the corresponding period of the year 1960; and

(c) the number of women and girls recovered during the period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b).

	Married Women	*Unmarried girls*
1961	9	30
1960	6	17

(c)

	Married Women	*Unmarried girls*
1961	7	26
1960	5	17

Development of Marathi Language

914. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have asked for grants for the development of Marathi language during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) if so, how much grant has been given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Mrathi Drama

915. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sangeet Natak Akademi has given grants for promotion of Marathi drama during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, to whom and the amount of assistance given?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The following institutions:—

Name of the institution	Amount (Rs.)
1. Maharashtriya Kalopasak, Poona	1,500
2. Bharat Natya Samshodhan Mandir, Poona . .	2,000
3. Rangbhoomi, Bombay	2,000
4. Theatre Unit, Bombay	2,000
5. Natya Sangh, Bombay	27,000
6. Indian National Theatre, Bombay . . .	5,000
7. Theatre Group, Bombay .	1,000

Sports Stadia in Moffusil Towns

916. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have got any proposal to construct sports stadia in Moffusil towns during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, whether the construction of sports stadium at Jhargram in the district of Midnapore, West Bengal is included?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Govenrment has a scheme to finance the construction of a few small-size utility stadia costing not more than Rs. 1 lakh, excluding the cost of land. The Government

grant in each case is limited to Rs. 25,000/- or 50% of the cost of construction, whichever is less.

(b) No proposal has so far been received for financial assistance for the construction of sports stadium at Jhargram, in the district of Midnapore, West Bengal.

Shaktiman Trucks

917. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of Shaktiman trucks up-to-date;

(b) what is the per centage of truck parts manufactured locally; and

(c) what is the price of this Shaktiman truck?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Up to the end of July 1961, a total of 2050 Shaktiman Trucks have been completed.

(b) The indigenous content of the vehicles in production is approximately 43%. This will increase to 57.4% by the end of the current financial year.

(c) The actual cost of a Shaktiman Truck complete with Rear body and Military fittings, for the financial year 1959-60, is Rs. 37,368.81 nP.

Finance Minister's visit to Orissa

918. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Orissa State any time during the month of May, 1961;

(b) if so, the places visited in the State;

(c) the time spent in those places; and

(d) the expenses incurred thereon?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. In his private capacity.

(b) Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Bolangir, Kantabanji, Bangamunda, Titlagarh and Sundargarh.

(c) About 5 days.

(d) Question does not arise, since the entire expenditure in Orissa was borne by the President, Utkal Pradesh Congress Committee. The expenditure on travelling to and from Orissa was borne by the Minister himself and not by Government.

Naval Excursions

919. Shri Kistaiya: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent during the last three years on Naval Excursions which are held yearly for the M.Ps.;

(b) when the same is likely to be held this year; and

(c) mode of selection of M.Ps. for this?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). No Naval Excursions as such are held yearly for the Members of Parliament, and the question of expenditure in that connection does not therefore arise. Exercises are, however, conducted annually in September to assess the operational efficiency of the Fleet during the Fleet's passage from Cochin to Bombay. A few Members of Parliament are invited in consultation with the Department of Parliamentary Affairs to witness these exercises. Their number is necessarily limited according to availability of space on board the ships. These exercises are scheduled to be held from the 19th to 23rd September this year.

Contracts with Foreign Countries

920. Shri Kistaiya: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of contracts which Ministry of Defence are having at present directly with the different countries of the world;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange spent over them so far;

(c) what are the countries which are interested in the export of goods prepared by Indian ordnance factories; and

(d) the total amount earned by means of this during the last two years?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 23.

(b) Owing to the classified nature of most of the contracts, it is not in public interest to disclose information regarding the total foreign exchange involved.

(c) and (d). Several countries are interested in the purchase of goods manufactured in Ordnance Factories. It is not in public interest to disclose the names of such countries or the total amount earned thus.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय

६२१. **श्री क० भ० मालवीय** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय अपनी कुछ फाइलों पर अभी भी अंग्रेजी में ही नोट लिख कर भेजता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मंत्रालय के हिन्दी सेक्शनों में अंग्रेजी में काम होता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को समाप्त करने के लिये कब तक और क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में अधिकांश टिप्पणी (नोटिंग) और प्रारूप (ड्राफ्टिंग) हिन्दी में ही किये जाते हैं; लेकिन जहां विषय का सम्बन्ध कर्मचारियों (स्टाफ) के सेवा मामलों या केन्द्रीय राजस्व महालेखाकार (ए० जी० सी० आर०), भारत सरकार के अन्य मंत्रालय। विभाग और प्राइवेट फर्मों आदि से पत्र-व्यवहार से है, अभी टिप्पणी (नोटिंग) अंग्रेजी में ही लिखी जाती है ।

(ख) और (ग). शिक्षा मंत्रालय के हिन्दी प्रभाग के अनुभाग, मंत्रालय के अन्य प्रभागों के अनुभागों की तरह ही हैं । हिन्दी अनुभागों में किये जाने वाले काम की प्रकृति में तथा अन्य अनुभागों में किये जाने वाले काम की प्रकृति में कोई भिन्नता नहीं है । सरकारी काम-काज में हिन्दी को लागू करने के विषय पर गृह मंत्रालय के कार्यालय-ज्ञापन के अनुसार सचिवालय के उन चुने हुए अनुभागों में ही जहां अधिकतर कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का ज्ञान है, फाइलों पर हिन्दी में टिप्पणी (नोटिंग) लिखने की अनुमति प्रयोगात्मक रूप में दी गई है । उस ज्ञापन में यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि आरम्भ में हिन्दी पत्र-व्यवहार से सम्बन्धित फाइलों पर हिन्दी में टिप्पणी (नोटिंग) के प्रयोग को लागू करना लाभदायक होगा ।

इस नीति (पालिसी) को एक क्रमिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है । जहां सम्भव हो सकता है, हिन्दी प्रभाग के अनुभागों में फाइलों पर टिप्पणी (नोटिंग) हिन्दी में भी लिखी जाती है ।

School Hostels in Orissa

922. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any loan to the Orissa Government for the construction of school hostels during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for various institutions in Orissa during 1961-62 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. K. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Aid for Students' Tours in Orissa

923. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the names of the institutions in Orissa State which were given financial aid for student's tours with amounts to each during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): 1959-60. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 12].

1960-61. Information is still awaited from the State Government.

1961-62. Nil.

University Course on Non-Violence

924. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a university course on non-violence and Mahatma Gandhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A suggestion in this regard was received and was brought to the notice of the University Grants Commission.

Arrest of Pakistanis in Karimganj

925. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether eleven Pakistani nationals were arrested near Karimganj for having trespassed into the Indian territory in June, 1961; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to tighten the border security arrangements?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The steps that have already been taken and are being taken include—

(i) strengthening the border outposts and check-posts.

(ii) increasing the mobility of the border outpost personnel.

विदेश भेजे गये विद्यार्थी

९२६. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६०–६१ में उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन विनिमय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने विद्यार्थी विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्ययन करने के लिये भेजे गये और उन देशों तथा तथा विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उनके अध्ययन के विषय क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). १९६०–६१ में विनिमय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अध्ययन के लिए कोई भी विद्यार्थी विदेश नहीं भेजा गया, किन्तु भारत और संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य के बीच विनिमय कार्यक्रम के अधीन उन विद्यार्थियों को जो पहले से ही संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य में थे, अरबी भाषा में छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए अनुमोदित कर दिया गया । वे अल-अजहर, काहिरा और दमिश्क विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्ययन कर रहे हैं ।

मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी अनुभाग

९२८. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मंत्रालयों के हिन्दी अनुभाग अब भी अपना कार्य अंग्रेजी में करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें अपना कार्य हिन्दी में करने के लिए अनुदेश दिये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये आदेश कब तक दिये जायेंगे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) से (ग). मार्च, १९६१ में यह आदेश जारी किया गया कि चुने हुए आदेशों में जिनमें कि अधिकांश लोग पहले से ही हिन्दी जानते हैं, अंग्रेजी के अलावा, प्रयोगात्मक रूप से, हिन्दी के व्यवहार की भी छूट दे दी जाय । विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में इसके लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

विदेश भेजे गये सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडल

९२९. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, १९६० से जून, १९६१ तक कितने सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधि मंडल विदेश भेजे गये ;

(ख) ये प्रतिनिधि मंडल किन किन प्रयोजनों के लिये भेजे गये थे ; और

(ग) उन पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायूं कबिर) : (क) १४.

(ख) विदेशों से सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने के लिये ।

(ग) रुपये १,९१,६३२.८२ नये पैसे ।

निजी थैलियां

९३०. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजे-महाराजों की निजी थलियों की राशि जो उन्हें उत्तराधिकार में मिलती है, कुछ कम कर दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राजे महाराजों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी मूल तथा कम की गई निजी थैशियां की क्रमशः राशियां क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जी

(ख) राजे-महाराजों के नाम

मूल राशि रुपये	कम की गई राशि रुपये
डेलाथ के ठाकुर ३,०००	२,०००
महाराजा बीकानेर १७,००,०००	१०,००,०००
बेजा के ठाकुर ३,०००	२,४००
महाराजा बड़ौदा २६,५०,०००	१४,५४,०००
महाराजा जोधपुर १७,५०,०००	१०,००,०००
ढाडी के ठाकुर ३,०००	२,४००
डारकोटी के राना ३,०००	२,४००
महाराजा मनीपुर ३,००,०००	२,५४,०००
मंगाल के राना ३,०००	२,४००
भोपाल के शासक ११,००,०००	६,७०,०००
महाराजा बस्तर २,१०,०००	१,५०,०००
कलसिया के राजा ६५,०००	६०,०००

प्रारम्भिक हिन्दी एकक

९३१. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्रत्येक मंत्रालय में प्रारम्भिक हिन्दी एकक बनाने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न मंत्रालयों ने इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) क्या ये एकक हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को एकत्रित करके बनाया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन २७ मार्च, १९६१ को यह अनुदेश जारी किया गया कि अंग्रेजी के अलावा, प्रयोगात्मक रूप से, हिन्दी में भी टिप्पणी लिखने की इजाजत दी जाये सैक्रेटेरियट के ऐसे चुने हुए अनुभागों में जहां कि अधिकांश कर्मचारी पहले से ही हिन्दी जानते हैं ।

(ख) पूरा विवरण अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक मंत्रालय से यह अनुरोध किया जा रहा है कि इस विषय पर भी वह अर्धवार्षिक रिपोर्ट भेजा करें ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विभिन्न न्यायालयों के विचाराधीन मामले

९३२. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ जुलाई, १९६१ को भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय और विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों में कितने व्यवहार तथा दण्ड सम्बन्धी मामले विचाराधीन थे ; और

(ख) इन मामलों को जल्दी से जल्दी निबटाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २ , अनुबन्ध संख्या १३]

भारत के गजट में हिन्दी के भाग

९३३. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, १९६१ से अब तक भारत के गजट के कौन कौन भाग हिन्दी में प्रकाशित हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि कोई नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस दिशा में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार गजट आफ इंडिया के चुने हुए भागों को हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित करने का प्रबन्ध १९६२–६३ से होना है ।

Stores Manufactured in Ordnance Factories

934. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state what machines are being manufactured for civilian use in the factories under the Ministry of Defence?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Machines which are now being manufactured in Ordnance Factories include:—

(1) Precision Tool Room Lathe.

(2) Capstan Lathe 2½"

(3) Capstan Lathe 1½".

(4) Hydraulic Surface Grinder 24."

(5) Tool and Cutter Grinder.

(6) Mechanical Surface Grinder.

(7) Hydraulic Hand Press.

(8) Tool Grinder 14.

(9) Hydraulic Hacksaw.

These are also available for civil sector after meeting Defence requirements.

हिन्दी अनुभाग

९३५. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय का राजभाषा अनुभाग अभी भी अपना काम अंग्रेजी में करता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसे हिन्दी में अपना काम करने के आदेश जारी किये जाएंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों तथा संसदीय प्रश्नों के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करने के लिये, अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त, हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

(ख) सभी कार्यालयों को, संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के अनुसार, अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी का उपयोग करने के लिये आवश्यक आदेश पहले ही जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Employment of Diploma-Holders in Engineering

936. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state what arrangements have been made by Government to provide employment as apprentices to First Class Diploma-holders in Engineering at places where facilities for higher training in Engineering exist on part-time basis to enable them to improve their qualifications by taking the Degree of B.E. or Associate Membership of Institute of Engineers (India)?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): No special arrangements have been made by Government to provide employment to diploma-holders in order that they may undergo degree or equivalent courses on a part-time basis. However, facilities have been or are being organised for diploma-holders and other qualified candidates, who are already in employment or are working as apprentices to undertake part-time courses that will enable them to prepare for a degree or equivalent qualifications as follows:—

1. Jadavpur University	— Degree of the University.
2. Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.	— National Diploma.
3. 12 centres organised by Defence Ministry at Delhi, Kanpur, Dehradun, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cochin, Jodhpur, Jalbalpur, Bombay and Ahmednagar.	— Courses to prepare for examinations in Section A and B of the Institute of Engineers (India).

Evaluation of Basic Education in Delhi

937. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 806 on the 2nd March, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made by the Assessment Committee set up by the Delhi Education Directorate to evaluate the progress of basic schools in Delhi in completion of its work;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the Committee;

(c) if so, what are the recommendations; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Questionnaire on the working of Basic Schools has since been circulated among 853 schools (Basic) with the permission of Municipal Corporation of Delhi under whose administrative control these basic schools are. So far only 276 schools have returned the Questionnaire duly compiled. The Members of the Committee have also visited some basic schools and elicited certain information from teachers, students and the parents. The report of the Committee will be available only when information as asked for in the Questionnaire is received from the remaining basic schools. The work is in progress.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Jallianwala Bagh Memorial

938. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the further progress made in completing the work of Jallianwala Bagh National Memorial; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon so far?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) The Memorial was inaugurated by the President of India on 13 April, 1961.

(b) Rs. 9,25,000 approximately.

Coal Exports to Pakistan

939. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage of coal exported to Pakistan during 1961 so far; and

(b) the total tonnage of coal proposed to be exported during 1962?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 591,000 metric tons upto the end of June, 1961.

(b) Under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement (1960-62), which is valid upto March 1962, about 396,000 metric tions of coal are expected to be exported during the first three months of the year 1962.

Schools in Delhi

940. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4143 on the 1st May, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of Primary, Junior Basic, Senior Basic, Middle and Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi where 40 or more teachers are employed; and

(b) the number of students in each school where the staff is more than 40 teachers?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 43.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 14].

दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में तम्बुओं में प्राथमिक विद्यालय

९४१. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में १ जुलाई, १९६१ को ऐसे कितने प्राथमिक विद्यालय थे जो तम्बुओं में चल रहे थे; और

(ख) इन विद्यालयों को पक्के मकानों में ले जाने की क्या योजना बनाई गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) १६८ ।

(ख) यह विद्यालय दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के प्रशासकीय नियन्त्रण में हैं और इनके लिये मकान बनाने की व्यवस्था तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में की गई है ।

दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली में प्राथमिक विद्यालय

९४२. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और नई दिल्ली के ऐसे कितने प्राथमिक विद्यालय हैं जिनमें पंखों की व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) ४०४ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विदेश भेजे गये शिक्षक

९४३. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६०–६१ में कुल कितने शिक्षक किन-किन देशों को किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्यापन के लिये भेजे गये; और

(ख) ये शिक्षाक किन-किन विषयों के लिये भेजे गये ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय पुस्तकालय का हिन्दी अनुभाग

९४४. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय पुस्तकालय के हिन्दी अनुभाग को समृद्ध करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का०ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सचिवालय पुस्तकालय में हिन्दी पुस्तकें नियमित रूप से खरीदी जाती हैं यदि ये पुस्तकालय के निम्नलिखित उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करती हों :

(१) भाषा को ध्यान में नरखते हुए ऐसी पुस्तकों की खरीद जो भारत सरकार के सरकारी काम के लिए अपेक्षित हों ।

(२) भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में काम करने वालों के लिए सामान्य रुचि की चुनी हुई पुस्तकों की खरीद ।

गैर-शिक्षक प्राइवेट बी० ए० उम्मीदवार

९४५. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कौन-कौन से ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय हैं जो कि प्राइवेटली (गैर-शिक्षक आदि) बी० ए०, एम० ए० या अन्य परीक्षाओं को देने की अनुमति देते हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का०ला० श्रीमाली) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

साहित्य रत्न परीक्षा

९४६. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के सामने यह सुझाव आया है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की

साहित्य रत्न परीक्षा को, जिसको कि सरकार ने बी० ए० से अधिक माना है, एम० ए० के बराबर माना जाए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाया है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो क्या सरकार इस प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) भारत सरकार ने हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की साहित्य रत्न परीक्षा के हिन्दी स्तर को बी० ए० के हिन्दी स्तर से उच्च माना है परन्तु एम० ए० के स्तर के समकक्ष नहीं । इसे एम० ए० के समकक्ष मान्यता प्रदान करने के सम्बन्ध म सरकार को कोई सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई प्रार्थना प्राप्त होने पर उसके गुणावगुणों को देखते हुए प्रश्न पर पुनः विचार किया जा सकता है ।

विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी शिक्षा का माध्यम

९४७. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **शिक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के कौन कौन से विश्वविद्यालयों ने स्नातक और स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा के लिये हिन्दी को माध्यम के रूप के रूप में जुलाई १९६१ तक मान लिया है; और

(ख) कौन कौन से ऐसे विश्वविद्यालय हैं जो भविष्य में हिन्दी को माध्यम बनाना चाहते हैं और उनके द्वारा कब तक ऐसा करने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी शिक्षा का माध्यम

९४८. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **शिक्षा** मन्त्री यह बता की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है कि विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में कितने शिक्षक हिन्दी माध्यम से अपने विषय पढ़ा सकेंगे; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में शिक्षकों को नये माध्यम से शिक्षा देने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

हिन्दी में वैज्ञानिक और पारिभाषिक पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी

९४९. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **शिक्षा** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में नवम्बर १९६१ से प्रारंभ होने वाली भारतीय उद्योग प्रदर्शनी में हिन्दी की वैज्ञानिक और टैक्नीकल पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी भी शिक्षा मन्त्रालय द्वारा की जायेगी; और

(ख) यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) और (ख). शिक्षा मन्त्रालय ने दिसम्बर १९५७ में दिल्ली और उसके पश्चात् देश के अन्य कई स्थानों में हिन्दी की वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन किया । चूंकि भारतीय औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में हुए विकास का दिग्दर्शन कराने के लिये की जा रही है, इसलिए ऐसा अनुभव किया गया है कि वहां पुस्तकों की प्रदर्शनी असंगत होगी ।

जैसा कि भूतकाल में किया गया था, सरकार पुस्तक प्रदर्शनी में भाग लेने ो

इच्छुक है और उपयुक्त अवसर आने पर उचित कार्रवाई करेगी ।

शिक्षा संबंधी मितव्ययता समिति

६५०. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा के लिये कोई मितव्ययता समिति बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो उसके विचारार्थ विषय क्या हैं ;

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) शिक्षा के लिये कोई मितव्ययता समिति बनाई गई है । किन्तु आयोजना आयोग की प्रायोजनाओं के लिये बनाई गई समिति ने एक अध्ययन दल का गठन किया है जो चुनी हुई शैक्षणिक योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने में मितव्ययता और कार्यकुशलता के उपायों के सुझाव देगा ।

(ख) इस दल के कुछ प्रायोगिक अध्ययन सम्पूर्ण होने के बाद ही इसकी कार्य सीमा का निर्णय होगा । इस समय दल इस प्रकार के अध्ययन कर रहा है ।

पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

६५१. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिक्षा मन्त्रालय किन-किन विभिन्न अधिकरणों (एजेंसियों) द्वारा किन-किन पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद करा रहा है ;

(ख) इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) इस काम में पुनरावृत्ति न हो इसलिये इसका समन्वय किस प्रकार किया जाता है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने अनवाद को निम्न दो योजनायें संचालित की हैं :—

१. विश्वविद्यालय स्तर को पाठ्य पुस्तकों और उत्पुष्ट रचनाओं का हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद और प्रकाशन ।

२. सामान्य पुस्तकें का हिन्दी में अनुवाद और प्रकाशन ; योजनाओं के ब्यौरे संसद्-पुस्तकालय मे उपलब्ध है ।

(ख) (अ) **उपरोक्त योजना १ के अन्तर्गत हुई प्रगति**

(१) योजना में निहित व्यवस्था के अनुसार, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, पंजाब, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में समन्वय समितियों की स्थापना कर दी गई है ।

(२) विभिन्न प्रदेशों के लिये जो पुस्तकें नियत की गई हैं उन्हें अनुवाद करने वाले अभिकरणों (ऐजेन्सियों) अर्थात् विश्वविद्यालयों और राज्य सरकारों की शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में बांट दिया गया है ।

३. अनुवाद करने वाले अभिकरणों (ऐजेन्सियों) ने भी अधिकांश पुस्तकें अनुवादकों को दे दी हैं ।

४. इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुवाद होने वाली पुस्तकों के संबंध में कापीराइट प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रकाशकों से पत्र-व्यवहार जारी है ।

५. प्रारम्भिक खर्च के लिये अनुवाद करने वाले अभिकरणों (ऐजेन्सियों) को कुछ रुपया दे दिया गया है ।

६. समन्वय समितियों के लिये आवश्यक स्टाफ की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है ।

(आ) उपरोक्त योजना २ के अन्तर्गत हुई प्रगति

१. विभिन्न प्रकाशकों से प्राप्त निविदाओं (टेंडर्स) की जांच की जा चुकी है ।

२. सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत न्यूनतम दरों पर अन्य निविदाकारों से पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है ।

३. आठ निविदाकारों में से चार निविदाकार सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत दरों पर कार्य करने के लिये राजी हो गये हैं, अतएव उन्हें ११ पुस्तकों के अनवाद और प्रकाशन का कार्य सौंप दिया गया है ।

(ग) **योजना संख्या १**

केन्द्र में एक स्थायी सलाहकार समिति और राज्य स्तरों पर समन्वय समितियों की नियक्ति कर के समन्वय सुनिश्चित कर लिया गया है

योजना संख्या २

समन्वय का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, क्योंकि योजना सीधे ही अमल में लाई जा रही है ।

One and Two Naya Paisa Coins in Banaras

953. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to recent newspaper reports that one and two naya paisa coins have become scarce and are black-market commodities in Banaras (U.P.);

(b) whether any enquiry has been made or any steps taken in regard to this matter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). Enquiries made by the Reserve Bank of India do not indicate that one and two naya paisa coins have become scarce in Varanasi. In recent months there has been a general rise in the demand for small coins in several parts of the country and the working hours of the mints have accordingly been increased from the middle of April, 1961 to meet the additional demand.

Convention for the Deaf and Dumb in Delhi

954. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what were the important subjects discussed and important recommendations made by the convention for the deaf and dumb recently held in Delhi;

(b) whether the recommendations have been considered by Government; and

(c) the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The following important resolutions were passed by the Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India:

(i) That the teachers who attended the Conference as delegates should be considered as on duty by the State Governments and managements of the schools concerned.

(ii) That a three-roomed suite should be provided by the Government to locate their office, library and information bureau free of cost.

(iii) That recruitment of the teachers for the schools of the deaf should be restricted to those who received training in the recognized training centres.

(iv) That inspection of the schools should be made by persons who are already in the line and the Convention offers free services in this regard.

(v) That the Ministry of Education's suggestions on the service conditions of the teachers should be implemented immediately.

(c) The Government of India are concerned with the resolutions at (ii) and (v) above.

With regard to the resolution at (ii) above, the Convention is being advised to make a formal application giving full particulars. The application will be considered when received.

As regards (v) above, the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education regarding advance increments and a special pay to teachers working in schools for the deaf in India has been forwarded to the State Governments for consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Pay Scales of Assistants

955. { **Shri Hem Barua:** / **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 241 on the 17th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have now taken any final decision on the representation of the Assistants' Association in regard to the revision of scales of pay after the acceptance of the recommendation of the Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) After very careful consideration of all the relevant factors Government have decided that it is not feasible to improve the 'revised' scale of pay already prescribed on the specific recommendation of the Pay Commission.

Aid from Canada for Third Five Year Plan

956. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any offer of assistance to India's Third Five Year Plan has been received from Canada;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) the way in which it is proposed to be utilised?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). At the Consortium meeting held at Washington between May 31 and 2nd June, 1961, Canada indicated an amount of Canadian $56 million as assistance for the first two years of the Third Plan. This was subject to appropriate legislative action or other necessary authorisation. The Government of India have not yet received any formal offer from the Government of Canada in this regard.

Jet Engines

957. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far by the Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd., Bangalore in starting production of jet engines;

(b) for what aircrafts these engines are suited; and

(c) how many engines have been produced so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The Company has commenced manufacture of a Jet Engine of the Orphous family.

(b) and (c). It is not desirable in public interest to disclose this information.

Gold Mining

958. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for intensifying and expediting gold mining is being examined by the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of steps proposed to be taken to execute the scheme?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). No

specific scheme of this nature is being examined by the Government of India. However, investigation of the gold deposits was carried out during the II Plan period and is being continued in the III Plan period.

Detailed geological mapping of Kolar and Gadag goldfields in Mysore and Ramagiri goldfield in Andhra Pradesh has been completed by the Geological Survey of India.

On the basis of this work, lodes were correlated in the Kolar Goldfield and a programme of exploration by trenching and drilling was drawn up. The Mysore mine area was chosen for the first stage of exploration to find some new payable sections along lode extensions, in order to increase the life of this mine. After some preliminary trenching operations it was decided to carry out drilling exploration along two major lode systems immediately south of the Mysore mine. Five inclined holes were drilled in this area. The total footage drilled was 539 metres. Even though the lodes were intersected in all the holes, the gold values were consistently uneconomic, being below 0.6 dwts. per ton. This work has indicated that there are no new payable lodes or extensions of known lodes within a distance of about 1.6 kilometres.

In view of the above and during the interim period when further detailed study and trenching have been planned in other parts of the Mysore Mine area, the drilling operations by the Geological Survey of India have been shifted to Nundydroog mine area in the northern part of the field where some encouraging indications were unearthed during the trenching operations. The first hole was closed at 168.173 metres depth. It intersected a lode of 1.22 metres thick at 60.3 metres depth. The gold value of this zone is between 1.22 to 1.5 dwt. per ton. At least half a dozen drill holes have to be completed in the Nandydroog mine area to assess the economic workability of the lodes before planning costly underground development.

The Indian Bureau of Mines is exploring Ramagiri goldfield by drilling.

Detailed geological mapping of Hutti goldfield in Mysore and Wynad goldfield in Madras-Kerala will be taken up during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Archaeological Excavations in Punjab

959. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for further archaeological excavations in Punjab State to be undertaken during 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the places which are proposed to be excavated?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Programme for excavations for 1961-62 has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants from U.N.O. for Projects in Dehra Dun and Madras

960. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.N.O. has approved any grant to some projects in Dehra Dun and Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Yes. In this connection the answer given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 476 on 9-8-1961 may kindly be referred to.

New Schools in Delhi

961. **Shri Radha Raman:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many new primary, middle and higher secondary schools separately have been opened in Delhi to meet the growing needs of students and how many are raised from primary to middle and middle to higher secondary stage;

(b) their location and their capacity for admission and whether it meets the requirement in full; and

(c) whether their building, equipment and staff have all been assured in advance?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) (1) Number of new primary (including Junior Basic) Schools opened 79.

(2) Number of new Middle (including Senior Basic) Schools opened—1.

(3) Number of primary/Junior Basic Schools upgraded to Middle/Senior Basic Schools—31.

(4) Number of new Higher Secondary Schools opened—22.

(b) The location of these schools is shown in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 15]. These schools will provide admission for 40,000 children at the primary and middle stages and 8,000 at the secondary stage with capacity for taking more children if need be. They meet the requirements in full.

(c) These schools have either been opened in second shift of the existing schools or in tents. Necessary steps are being taken to provide buildings for the tented schools as early as possible.

Necessary equipment and staff are being provided.

हमदर्द दवाखाने पर आय-कर लगाना

९६२. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के हमदर्द दवाखाना (वक्फ) को आय-कर से मुक्त कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने इस दवाखाने से आय-कर के रूप में जो राशि वसूल की थी, उस में से भी कुछ वापिस किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस में से कितना धन अब तक वापस किया जा चुका है और कितना अभी वापस करना शेष है ? तथा यह किस आधार पर वापस किया जा रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). आयकर आयुक्त (कमिश्नर आफ इनकम टैक्स), नयी दिल्ली बनाम हमदर्द दवाखाने के मकदमे में पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय (हाईकोर्ट) द्वारा दिये गये फैसले (३९ आई. टी. आर. १४४) के अनुसार वक्फ की आमदनी के कुछ हिस्से को आयकर से छूट दी गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). भारतीय आय कर अधिनियम (इनकमटैक्स), ऐक्ट १९२२ की धारा ५४ के उपबन्धों को देखते हुए यह सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती ।

Coal Washeries

963. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coal washeries proposed to be set up during the Third Five Year Plan period and their places of location; and

(b) the number of washeries that will be started in 1961-62?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The washery in Dugda is nearing completion and is expected to be ready by September/October 1961. The washeries under construction in Bhojudih and Patherdih will be ready by the middle of 1962 and 1963 respectively. To wash additional coals

which will be produced in collieries supplying these washeries, it is proposed to put up additional washing units in Dugda, Bhojudih and Durgapur. Coking Coal Washeries are also proposed to be constructed at Kathara, Karanpura and Sudamdih.

Rural Life Insurance

964. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Dr. Samantsinhar:
Shri Balakrishnan:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 953 on the 20th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered proposal for rural insurance through the agency of panchayats; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The proposal for rural life insurance through the agency of panchayats is still under consideration of the Life Insurance Corporation in consultation with the various State Governments excepting Rajasthan where the scheme is in operation.

Estimates Committee's Recommendations re: Public Undertakings

965. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 956 on the 20th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Estimates Committee regarding public undertakings; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The recommendations are still under consideration.

Revision of Lists of S.C., S.T. and Backward Classes

966. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 831 on the 2nd March, 1961 and state the further progress made in revising the list pertaining to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The question of the revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is still under consideration. The Government of India have not drawn up any list of Other Backward Classes and the question of revising it therefore does not arise.

Holiday Homes for Defence Workers

967. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 834 on the 2nd March, 1961 and state the progress since made in formulating a scheme for the construction of holiday homes in hill stations for defence workers and Jawans?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The report of the Inter Departmental Committee of officials set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs to review the existing welfare arrangements for civilian workers is still awaited. The matter will be progressed further on receipt of the report of the Committee referred to above, in so far as civilian employees are concerned.

The matter is separately under examination, in so far as it relates to personnel of the Armed Forces.

Dearness Allowance to Primary School Teachers

968. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 832 on the 2nd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received replies from the remaining State Governments regarding steps taken by them for equalisation of dearness allowances payable to primary school teachers and government servants drawing the same basic salary with a view to removing disparity; and

(b) if so, further action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Out of four State Governments who were addressed, replies from three have been received. The position will be examined when the replies from all the State Governments concerned have been received.

Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

969. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 2 on the 2nd March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the report regarding the death of a student in the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur due to spread of jaundice; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). As was stated in the Lok Sabha on that occasion, one student, Shri Vishwanath Banerjee, died of acute nephritis in January 1961. Since then, enquiries have been made and a report has been received from the Railway Hospital authorities that the patient was given the best possible treatment in a special ward, but could not be saved as he was suffering from severe anaemia, acute nephritis and severe uraemia.

Grant of Foreign Exchange

970. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for grant of foreign exchange for business travels during 1960-61;

(b) the action taken on them;

(c) the total amount granted; and

(d) the maximum amount given during 1960-61 to an individual?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) During the period beginning January 1960 and ending March 1961 the Reserve Bank of India received 5215 applications for release of foreign exchange for business travels abroad.

(b) and (c). Out of these applications 172 applications were rejected, since they did not fulfil the essential criteria of a personal visit abroad in connection with the business requirement. Releases on account of 5043 applications amounted to Rs. 202·30 lakhs.

(d) The maximum amount granted to an individual for a business visit was Rs. 28,425.

National Institute for Women's Education

971. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 611 on the 8th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the special committee appointed to work out the details of the proposal for setting up a national institute for women's education; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The details of the proposal are under examination.

Reform of Examination System

972. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1246 on the 1st April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission to consider the question of reform in the system of examination has since completed its work and submitted a report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The report will be placed in the Parliament Library.

Installation of Statues in Delhi

973. { Shri Bhakt Darshan: / Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2577 on the 1st April, 1961 and state the further progress, if any, since made in respect of installation of statues for Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Swami Sardhanand, Lala Lajpat Rai and others in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The position in respect of the statues of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Swami Shradhanand, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maharani Laxmi Bai and Lala Lajpat Rai remains the same as stated in the reply to the earlier question referred to.

As regards the statue of Sardar Patel, the sponsors have not yet sent the half-life-size model, called for Government's examination and approval.

The proposal of the Motilal Nehru Centenary Committee for the installation of a 12'—2" high statue of the late Pt. Motilal Nehru on the vacant lawn to the right of Gate No. 3 of the Parliament House, has been approved by Government. The Committee have commissioned Shri D. P. Roy Chowdhury, Sculptor, for the work.

Public Institutions in Delhi

974. { Shri Rajendra Singh: / Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some public institutions are being utilised in Delhi for immoral purposes; and

(b) what steps Government have taken or are taking in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No such case has come to the notice of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Government Employees Strike

975. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 610 on the 27th February, 1961 and state:

(a) the number of Central Government employees Ministry-wise still under suspension for participation in the all-India strike of July, 1960;

(b) the number dismissed or removed from service;

(c) the number of appeals pending;

(d) the number reinstated;

(e) the number of temporary employees discharged from service; and

(f) the number reverted to lower grades and scales of pay?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 16].

(c) Appeals are preferred by the affected employees to the appellate authorities in different parts of the country. Hence, the number of such appeals pending with the authorities is not readily available.

Drilling in Jawalamukhi

976. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drilling operation work at Jawalamukhi has come to a close;

(b) if so, the use to which the buildings and structures built for the staff of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will be made; and

(c) whether the roads constructed for the drilling sites will be retained by the Commission or their control will be handed over to the local bodies or State Government?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malavia): (a) Yes, Sir, for the time.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Convention of Khaksars

977. **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a convention of the Khaksars was held in Uttar Pradesh in May last;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is communal organisation; and

(c) if so, what steps do Government propose to save the secular nature of the democratic state from the adverse effect of such communal organisations?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) An all-India Ijtema of the Khaksar Jammaat was held in Kanpur from the 19th to the 21st May, 1961.

(b) The Khaksar Jammaat is a militant organisation whose activities frequently take on a communal complexion.

(c) Government will take such action under the law as may be necessary in any particular circumstances.

Late Duty Allowance

978. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ram Garib:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision as to the Late Duty and Holiday compensatory allowance payable to Central Government Employees in pursuance of the Pay Commission's recommendations;

(b) if so, what is the decision; and

(c) from what date it has taken effect?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Presumably, the Question relates to the recommendations of the Pay Commission contained in Part IV of Chapter XXXV of their Report. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The decision is contained in the Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. 9(5)-E.II(B)/60, dated the 1st June, 1961, copies of which have been placed in the Parliament Library for reference.

(c) 1st June, 1961.

National Integration

979. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a scheme for the production and distribution of leaflets, short stories and songs designed to promote a sense of national integration among the school children; and

(b) if so, how many such pieces have been produced and distributed so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A scheme for the purpose is included in the third Plan and its details are being examined at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Bauxite Deposits

980. { **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** / **Shri Bahadur Singh:** / **Shri Nek Ram Negi:** / **Shri P. G. Deb:** / **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale bauxite deposits have been located in Kutch by the experts of the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, the estimated reserve of the deposits there; and

(c) whether a scheme has since been drawn to exploit these deposits?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reserves of various grades are estimated at 6 million tonnes.

(c) Further work by the Geological Survey of India is being continued during the current year. The question of drawing up any scheme for exploitation of these deposits does not arise at this stage.

दिल्ली में मैट्रिक के बाद की शिक्षा के लिये छात्रवृत्तियां

९८१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६०-६१ में दिल्ली में मैट्रिक के बाद की शिक्षा के लिये छात्रवृत्तियों की कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई; और

(ख) उस से कितने छात्रों को लाभ पहुंचा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) और (ख). भारत सरकार की उत्तर-मैट्रिक छात्र-वृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत में अध्ययन के लिये दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों को १९६०-६१ में २ छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई और इस उद्देश्य के लिये ९०० रुपये स्वीकृत किये गये ।

दिल्ली में जूनियर टेकनिकल स्कूल

९८२. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कितने प्रविधिक स्कूल हैं;

(ख) इन स्कूलों म कितने छात्र है ; और

(ग) इन स्कूलों में की गयी प्रगति का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर): (क) से (ग). फिलहाल दिल्ली में कोई जूनियर टैक्नीकल स्कूल नहीं है । भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में दिल्ली प्रशासन का यह प्रस्ताव सिद्धान्तन मान लिया हैं कि तीसरी पांच साला योजना में

क्रमशः ओखला और पूसा में दो जूनियर टकनीकल स्कूल खोले जायें ।

ओखला और पूसा में जूनियर टैकनीकल स्कूल क्रमशः १९६२–६३ और १९६३–६४ के पढ़ाई के सालों में चालू होंगे । हर स्कूल में सालाना ६५ विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले की जगह होगी ।

दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां

९८३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के राजकीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय के अनुसूचित जाति के विद्यार्थियों को कितनी राशि की वृत्तियां १९६०–६१ में दी गईं; और

(ख) कितने विद्यार्थी लाभान्वित हुए ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) १,६६,४५०।– रुपये

(ख) ४२६४

दिल्ली में भंगियों के लिये पहियेदार गाड़ी

९८४ { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर**
श्री कुन्हन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के भंगियों में पहियेदार गाड़ियों के प्रयोग के प्रचार के लिये क्या कोई समिति बनाई गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति द्वारा अब तक किये गये कार्य का विवरण क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) जी हां । इस उद्देश्य से दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक सफाई समिति की स्थापना की है ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा स्थापित सफाई समिति के निम्नलिखित सदस्य हैं :—

श्री गोपीनाथ अमन (प्रधान)
श्री एन० आर० मल्कानी, एम० पी० (सदस्य)
श्री के० एल० वालमीकी, एम० पी० "
श्री किशोरी लाल "
श्री राम सिंह टंगें, एम० सी० "
श्री महाशय करम चन्द "
हरिजन कल्याण अधिकारी दिल्ली सचिव

विशेष रूप से निमंत्रित जन :

श्री वयोगी हरि
श्री नारायणदीन, एम० पी०

श्री एस० के० कौल, अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम-जातियों के सहायक कमिश्नर लैफ्टीनेंट कर्नल एम० एस० बोपाराय, नगर स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी, नगर निगम, दिल्ली ।

सफाई समिति की दो बैठकें हुईं जिन में सिर पर मल ढोने की समस्या और पहियेदार गाड़ियों के प्रयोग द्वारा इस प्रथा के निराकरण, तथा भंगियों में पहियेदार गाड़ियों के प्रयोग के प्रचार पर चर्चा हुई ।

समिति की प्रथम बैठक भारत सेवकसमाज, नई दिल्ली के कार्यालय में २४ मई, १९६१ को हुई । इस में मल को सिर पर ढोने की समस्या पर चर्चा हुई, तथा समिति इस निर्णय पर पहुंची कि दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अपने भंगियों को दी जाने वाली पहियेदार गाड़ियों के समान ही गाड़ियां, उन प्राइवेट भंगियों को दी जायें जिन की संख्या निगम क्षेत्र में लगभग ५,००० है ।

अगली बैठक ६ जून, १९६१ को नगराध्यक्ष दिल्ली नगर गिम के कमरे में हुई । इस योजना को सफल रूप से लागू करने के तरीकों पर चर्चा की गई, तथा भंगियों में पहियेदार गाड़ियों

के प्रचार के लिये मोहल्ला टोकरी वाला चुना गया । प्रचार कार्य शीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ होने वाला है ।

दिल्ली के विद्यार्थियों को मध्याह्न भोजन

९८५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के कितने प्राथमिक स्कूलों में छात्रों को मध्याह्न भोजन देने की व्यवस्था है; और

(ख) सरकार ने इन स्कुलों को कितना अनुदान दिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) प्राथमिक स्कूलों में मध्याह्न भोजन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । परन्तु दिल्ली नगर निगम के २५० प्राथमिक स्कूलों में छात्रों को दूध दिया जाता है । इस वर्ष नगर निगम २५० और स्कूलों में इस व्यवस्था को लागू करने पर विचार कर रहा है । म्युनिसिपल डाटरों की सिफारिश पर नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी भी गरीब और कमजोर बच्चों को कुछ पौष्टिक पदार्थ खाने को देती है ।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा इस व्यवस्था के लिये कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं दी गई ।

Tenure of Service of Defence Employees in Administrative Cells

986. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenure of duty of employees working in administrative cells in the Defence Establishments is normally 3 to 4 years;

(b) if so, whether this practice is followed in Armed Forces Headquarters, New Delhi; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In Armed Forces Headquarters, civilian personnel are posted from the Defence Establishments on a tenure of 3 to 5 years, but there is no tenure for civilian personnel who are recruited for Armed Forces Headquarters. The staff is turned over between the different offices of the A.F.H.Q. keeping view the requirements of administration.

Military Administrative Heads of Steel Plants

987. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to appoint senior retired army officers as the administrative heads of the steel plants at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the reason for the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir, no such general decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Bhilai Steel Project

988. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the workers in Bhilai Steel Project have been dismissed or discharged under the special orders of the General Manager;

(b) if so, the number of such employees who have been discharged during 1958, 1959 and 1960; and

(c) the reasons for these discharges?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)

Year	*Number of persons discharged.*
1958	48
1959	70
1960	97

(c) The services of the above employees who were mostly borne on the work-charged establishment were terminated on grounds such as suppressing facts, criminal charges, security reasons and acts of sabotage.

Confirmation of Steel Plants Workers

989. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether permanency has not yet been granted to the staff and workers of the three steel plants in Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision as to what percentage of them are to be declared permanent; and

(c) if not, the reason for the delay?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Employees of Hindustan Steel are not permanent in the sense it is understood for service under Government. People are employed on contract. Technical and non-technical staff required in the regular establishment of the Company including those for operation and maintenance of the plants and for management are required to execute initially a service contract for 5 years including the period of probation. After satisfactory service of 5 years, the contract is automatically extended upto the age of superannuation (55 yrs.). Provision exists for termination of the contract on 3 months notice by either party.

The staff required for construction work are employed on short term contracts ranging from one to five years.

505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi

990. Shri S. M Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact some Jeep Petrol tanks were locally purchased by 505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi Cantt. at the rate of Rs. 50 per tank in April, 1959;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some essential parts were also supplied to the contractor which were retrieved from the old unserviceable tanks;

(c) whether it is a fact that after the local purchase from the market these tanks were again repaired in the workshop and each tank took at least 7 hours for repair;

(d) if that was the case, why these tanks were not manufactured in the workshop; and

(e) whether any enquiry was held to ascertain as to why the defective store was purchased?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The petrol tanks were actually purchased at the rate of Rs. 55 each.

(b) Petrol fillers neck assembly were retrieved and supplied to the firm who had quoted the rate of Rs. 55 per tank with the stipulation that the neck assembly would be supplied to them by the Workshop. The cost of the petrol tank complete with the neck assembly was quoted as Rs. 75 each.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The manufacture of these tanks in the Workshop could not be undertaken due to non-availability of material and capacity.

(e) Does not arise.

Bonus for H.A.L. Workers

991. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers of H.A.L. Bangalore have been granted bonus;

(b) if so, the quantum of bonus; and

(c) the formula on which this quantum is based?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). Different kinds of bonuses, such as production bonus, incentive bonus and attendance bonus are paid to the workers of Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. Amongst these production bonus is the primary one, the required details regarding which are given below:—

Production bonus is paid to all employees drawing a basic pay of not more than Rs. 500.000 P.M. it is paid on a graduated scale as indicated below, based on efficiency percentage for the whole factory.

Percentage of efficiency for the entire factory	*Amount of bonus to be paid per worker per annum.*
	Rs.
Below 70	Nil
70 to 79	60
80 to 89	85
90 to 99	110
100 and above	144

The efficiency percentage for the whole factory is arrived at as follows:—

Efficiency percentage: Standard hours for the completed jobs in the year in the whole factory X 100.
purchased hours.

("Purchased hours" represent the direct labour hours of productive shops, including idle time but excluding the time spent by productive workers on indirect jobs).

In accordance with the formula mentioned above, a production bonus of Rs. 85 has been paid during the year 1960-61.

In addition, as stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 530 on the 9th August, 1961, an *ad hoc* award has also been recently sanctioned in connection with the successful flight of the first prototype of the HF-24 aircraft.

Departmental Tests in A.F.H.Q.

992. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results of departmental tests conducted by the Armed Forces Headquarters Administration are communicated to the candidates concerned;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether these results are published to Part II Orders?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The results are kept confidential in the interest of administration.

(c) No, Sir.

Accommodation for Defence Employees

993. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications addressed to the Director of Estates for out-of-turn allotment of accommodation, which are duly recommended by the heads of Departments, are withheld in the Administrative offices of Armed Forces Headquarters, New Delhi;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) how many such applications were withheld during 1958, 1959 and 1960; and

(d) whether Goverment propose to allot them accommodation from the Defence Pool?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Applications, recommended by Directors of Armed Forces Headquarters, are not forwarded to the Director of Estates automatically. According to the rules prescribed by the latter we are required to sponsor only such applications where there are grounds to believe that the individuals suffer from "proved hardship". The applications are screened by a Committee of officers.

(c) 1958—125.
1959—78.
1960—85.

(d) No, as the accommodation in the Defence Pool is intended for Service Personnel only.

दिल्ली पुलिस

९९४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ५ अप्रैल, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २७८० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो पुलिस अधिकारी जनता की शिकायतें न लिखने के अपराधी पाये गये उन्हें दंडित करने के लिये विभाग द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : जैसा कि अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २७८० के उत्तर में बताया था कि शिकायत न लिखने की दस में से केवल छः शिकायतें ठीक पाई गई। इन छः मामलों में अनुशासिक कार्यवाही की गई । एक मामले में अभी कार्यवाही हो रही है । शेष पांच मामलों में सम्बन्धित पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई ।

एक ए० एस० आई० को जो निम्न पद पर प्रत्यावर्त कर दिया गया ; एक ए० एस० आई० को कडी चेतावनी दी गई एक हैड कांसटेबिल को बहुत तिरस्कार किया गया, दूसरे हैड कांसटेबिल को चेतावनी दी गई तथा एक और कांस्टेबिल को उस की वेतन-वृद्धि रोक कर दण्ड दिया गया ।

Obscene Literature

995. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any discussions recently between the Delhi Administration and publishers in Delhi in respect of tightening of measures to check obscene literature;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been arrived at; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The pnublishers have offered their full co-operation in checking the publication and sale of obscene literature. The authorities are also maintaining vigilance in the matter.

Carbonization Plant

996. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Bihar have proposed to set up a low temperature carbonisation plant during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the capacity and the cost of the plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, but the scheme has not been included in the State's sector of the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 4 crores. Its capacity in

respect of its main product is proposed to be 0:4 million tons of domestic coke.

ग्रौजार ग्रौर मिश्रित इस्पात

६६७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **इस्पात, खान ग्रौर ईंधन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३१ मार्च, १६६१ को मशीनों के काम ग्राने वाले तथा मिश्रित इस्पात के उत्पादन की कितनी निर्धारित क्षमता थी; ग्रौर

(ख) मशीनों के काम ग्राने वाले तथा मिश्रित इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिये १६५६, १६६०, ग्रौर १६६१ में कितने ग्रौद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये गये ?

इस्पात, खान ग्रौर ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) ग्रौजार तथा मिश्रित इस्पात की कई किस्में हैं। ग्रतिरिक्त क्षमता के ग्रायोजन के लिए केवल उन मिश्रित इस्पात ग्रनुभागों की ग्रावश्यकताग्रों के प्राक्कलन तैयार किये गये हैं जिनमें क्रोमियम निक्कल, मोलेब्डनम तथा ग्रन्य मिश्रित तत्व न्यूनतम मात्रा में हैं ग्रौर जिनके लिये विशिष्ट इस्पात संयंत्र की ग्रावश्यकता होती है। इन इस्पातों के लिए पहले ही से प्राप्त ग्रथवा ३१ मार्च १६६१ तक लाइसेंस की गयी क्षमता लगभग १०,००० टन थी। ऐसा ग्रनुमान लगाया जाता है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के ग्रन्त तक इनकी ग्रावश्यकता लगभग २००,००० टन प्रतिवर्ष होगी। उत्पादन को क्षमता तक पहुंचाने में समय लगने के कारण यह विचार है कि २००,००० टन प्रतिवर्ष के प्रारम्भिक उत्पादनार्थ ग्रावश्यक क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस दिये जायें। ऐसे इस्पातों के निर्माणार्थ १२०,१०० टन की ग्रौर ग्रधिक क्षमता के लिए ६ इकाइयों को लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं। इसके ग्रतिरिक्त ८५,००० टन इस्पात केन्द्रीय मिश्रित इस्पात संयंत्र तथा हथियार बनाने वाले कारखानों से उपलब्ध होगा।

मिश्रित इस्पात कास्टिंग तथा ऐसे मिश्रित इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिए, जिनमें विशिष्ट वेल्लन सज्जा की ग्रावश्यकता नहीं होती, वर्तमान क्षमता लगभग ५०,००० टन है। इसके ग्रलावा ३१ मार्च, १६६१ से पहले लगभग ५०,००० टन क्षमता के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये थे। यह उत्पादन ग्रभी तक नहीं हुग्रा है।

३१ मार्च, १६६१ के पश्चात् भी ऐसे इस्पातों की १२६,५०० टन ग्रतिरिक्त क्षमता के लिये दस इकाइयों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं।

(ख) जारी किये गये लाइसेंसों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

	१६५६	१६६०	१६६१
ग्रौजार ग्रौर मिश्रित इस्पात . .	—	१	५*
मिश्रित इस्पात कास्टिंग्स इत्यादि . .	२	५	४

*(२ इकाइयां मिश्रित इस्पात कास्टिंग्स का भी उत्पादन करेंगी)

वायर राड

६६८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **इस्पात, खान ग्रौर ईंधन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ३१ मार्च, १६६१ को वायर राड की कितनी निर्धारित क्षमता थी ग्रौर वास्तव में कितने के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये थे;

(ख) वर्ष १६५६, १६६० ग्रौर १६६१ में देश में वायर राड के निर्माण के लिये कितने ग्रौद्योगिक लाइसेंस ग्रब तक दिये गये; ग्रौर

(ग) पश्चिमी खण्ड में जिन लोगों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

इस्पात, खान ग्रौर ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) ३१ मार्च, १६६१ को वायर राड तैयार करने वाली ४ इकाइयां

थी जिनका वार्षिक उत्पादन लगभग १,२५,००० टन था । वर्नपुर में जो नई मिल लगाई गई है वह लगभग ६०,००० टन वायर राड की पूर्ति कर सकेगी और यह आशा की जाती है कि आगामी वर्ष के समाप्त होने से पहले ही उत्पादन २५०,००० टन प्रतिवर्ष तक पहुंच जाये । । भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार कार्यक्रम में वायर राड का एक बड़ा कारखाना भी सम्मिलित है, जिसकी वार्षिक क्षमता ४००,००० टन होगी । इस समय ऐसी सम्भावना नहीं है कि वायर राड की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये आयोजन करने की आवश्यकता पड़े । फिर भी भरण पोषण के लिए विशेष कर अगले दो या तीन वर्ष के लिये, जब तक भिलाई का कारखाना चालू नहीं हो जाता, कुछ पुनर्वेल्लन मिलों को अपनी क्षमता के अन्दर ही वायर राड का उत्पादन करने के लिये आज्ञा दे दी गई है ।

(ख) १९५९ में कोई लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया । वायर राड का उत्पादन करने के लिये १९६० में दो और १९६१ में ग्यारह लाइसेंस दिये गये ।

(ग) पश्चिमी खण्ड में निम्नांकित लोगों को वायर राड के उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस दिय गये हैं :—

(१) कृष्ण स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड बम्बई, बम्बई ।

(२) नेशनल स्टील वर्क्स लिमिटेड बम्बई, बम्बई ।

(३) मुकन्द आयरन एन्ड स्टील वर्क्स लिमिटेड बम्बई, बम्बई ।

(४) पंजाब स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स बड़ौदा, बड़ौदा ।

(५) हर्षादराय प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बम्बई, बड़ौदा ।

Proposal to Reorganise Banks

999. **Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bankers have put forward a proposal to Government for reorganising Banks;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal; and

(c) whether Government have considered it?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No. It is understood that a sub-committee of the Indian Banks Association has formulated certain proposals for the development of banking, but a copy of the Committee's report has not so far been forwarded to Government.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Coconut Oil Extracting Machine

1000. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new machine for extraction of coconut oil has been produced in West Germany;

(b) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute has received one such machine;

(c) whether the utility of this machine has been tested; and

(d) if so, what are the results?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Preliminary trials have been run for studying the performance of the plant. More trials will have to be carried out before giving final opinion about the performance of the plant.

Aid to Manipur Writers

1001. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance was extended to different writers in Manipur for their publications in Manipuri during 1960-61; and

(b) the type of books for which financial assistance is available and the number of books so far published?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For publication of old manuscripts, books on literature, translations and tribal dialects in Manipuri of outstanding publications in other languages, books on anthropological studies, biographies of eminent persons, travel-books, popular science for general reading, tribal and non-tribal folklore, agriculture, horticulture, cooperation, multi-lingual dictionaries, historical and geographical literature, books on general knowledge, on flora and fauna, etc.

So far five volumes of "Mahabharatam" in Manipuri have been published.

Assault of Tribal Boys in Imphal

1002. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some tribal boys were beaten in the Imphal Bazar during the third week of May, 1961 by the Imphal Town Police and severely assaulted in the Police lock up also;

(b) whether the Police assaulted a Magistrate on the same day; and

(c) if the reply to above is in the affirmative, whether any action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. On the 19th May, 1961, some persons assaulted a Head Constable and two Constables in Imphal Bazar. The police arrested some of these persons and in the course of the scuffle four tribal boys received minor injuries. The Head Constable and a Constable were also injured. No one was assaulted in the police lock-up.

(b) No.

(c) Cases have been registered in connection with the incident.

Villages of Imphal East Tehsil

1003. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether seven villages of Imphal East Tehsil near Yairipok have been declared a disturbed area;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the number of persons arrested, still wanted by the Police in connection with the rioting at the Thoubal Police station and the number of persons released after arrest on bail or otherwise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Consequent on the murder of seven villagers and assault on a Police party in April 1961, seven villages in Police Station Thoubal, Imphal East Tehsil, were declared to be in a disturbed and dangerous state under the provisions of Section 15 of the Police Act, 1861 for a period of one month with effect from the 2nd May, 1961.

(c) 101 persons, of whom 91 have been released on bail, have been arrested so far. The case is still under investigation.

Seizure of a "Mint"

1004. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police have unearthed a miniature 'mint' from Ena-Tundi village, 30 miles from Surat;

(b) what is the result of the police raid; and

(c) how many arrests have so far been made?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A pressing machine and a few other implements used for counterfeiting coins were seized by the police.

(c) The case is under investigation and reports received so far indicate that five persons have been arrested.

Southern Zonal Council

1005. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) when was the last Southern Zonal Council meeting held and when the next meeting is scheduled to be held;

(b) the time, venue and the items to be discussed in the next meeting; and

(c) whether all the decisions arrived at in the last Southern Zonal Council meeting were implemented and, if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The last meeting of the Council was held on 16th April, 1960. The next meeting of the Council is proposed to be held in Bangalore on 24th September 1961. The list of iems included in the agenda for the next meeting of the Council is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 17].

(c) The decisions taken at the last meeting of the Council have either been implemented by the concerned State Governments or are in the process of being implemented.

P.L. 480 Counterpart Funds

1006. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount that has accrued to PL 480 counterpart funds;

(b) how much is used by Embassy for its expenses and how much is available as loans and grants for development work in India;

(c) in how many industrial ventures loans have been given and their names and industries; and

(d) what control and what stipulations are made by Export Import Bank or by any other U.S. institution to supervise this loans?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). A total sum of Rs. 534.52 crores has been deposited in the U.S. Government account in India since 1956 till 30.6.1961 on account of the purchase of agricultural commodities under PL 480. Out of the said accruals, the amount earmarked for different uses in terms of the agreements is as follows:—

	(*Rs. crores*)
(i) For United States Embassy and other U.S. expenditure in India ..	84.16
(ii) For loans by the Export-Import Bank Washington, in consultation with the Government of India, to U.S. business firms and their affiliates in India ..	49.76
(iii) For loans to the Govt. of India for financing such projects to promote balanced economic development as may be mutually agreed ..	258.14
(iv) For grant to the Government of India	

for financing such projects to promote balanced economic development as may be mutually agreed	142.46
TOTAL	534.52

(c) The Export-Import Bank Washington has so far approved the grant of loans to 13 parties from out of the amount mentioned at (ii) above. The names of the parties and the amount of loan approved for each party are given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 18].

(d) The relationship between the Eximbank and the private parties is that of banker and customer, and the control or stipulations by the Bank are governed by this relationship.

Apsara Boats

1007. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that locally manufactured target Boat Queen Gull type Apsara was successfully tried on the 23rd May, 1961;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the manufacture of more boats of such type; and

(c) if so, the number of the boats proposed to be manufactured?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The boat was not locally manufactured. An existing repairable target Boat of Queen Gull type was given extensive repairs at Bombay and was named APSARA. The Boat was tested on the 23rd May 1961; it was only a test run to a limited extent to check on repairs carried out.

(b) and (c). Repairs of other boats of such type will be undertaken on an as required basis. It is not in the public interest to disclose the number of such boats.

Bauxite

1008. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of Bauxite has been found nearabout Udagir and other villages in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, whether Government have made geological survey of that area to know the possibilities for commercial exploitation; and

(c) if so, the result of the survey?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The reserves of Udgeri bauxite deposits are estimated at 3,564,000 tons (3,620,000 tonnes) of all grodes. About ten per cent of the ore can be regarded as high grade bauxite with alumina content ranging from 53.62 to 59.60 per cent. Detailed proving operations for bauxite ore in the Udgeri deposits is proposed to be undertaken by the Indian Bureau of Mines during 1961-62.

Mysore-Maharashtra Border Dispute

1009. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received report of the four-men committee on border dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the committee;

(c) the reaction of Government;

(d) whether both the State Governments have agreed with the report; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Committee has not yet completed its work. As agreed between the Chief

Ministers of Maharashtra Mysore, the Committee would submit its report to the two Governments.

(b) to (c). Do not arise.

Township at Nahorkatiya

1010. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the amount of expenditure spent so far for establishment of the new township at Nahorkatiya?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Oil India Limited has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 99.43 lakhs upto 31st March, 1961 for the establishment of the new township at Nahorkatiya.

Conditions of Service of High Court Judges

1011. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: / Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the order of the President issued under section 23A of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 has been declared as invalid by the Calcutta High Court; and

(b) if so, on what grounds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The validity of the Order made by the President under section 23A(1) of the High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954, in respect of vacations of the Calcutta High Court was challenged in a writ petition before that High Court but was dismissed by the High Court for want of jurisdiction. The Judges who heard the petition, however, expressed the view that the Order was invalid on the ground that the said section 23A under which the Order was made, was not within the legislative competence of Parliament. As the petition has been dismissed, the correctness of this view of the Judges could not be tested in an appeal to the Supreme Court and is therefore to be regarded as *obiter*.

Durgapur Steel Plant

1012. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the slag monkey of the Number Two blast furnace of Durgapur teel Plant exploded in the first week of May, 1961;

(b) if so, whether it affected production; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There was no explosion of the slag monkey in the blast furnace.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Coal Analysis

1013. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Board has set up any laboratory for analysing coal samples; and

(b) if so, when and where?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No. The Coal Board has not set up any laboratory for analysing coal samples so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Stadia for School Children

1014. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration propose to construct stadia for the school students; and

(b) if so, whether the sites have been selected therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

Vijnan Mandirs in Mysore

1015. { **Shri S. A. Agadi:** / **Shri M. S. Sugandhi:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Vijnan Mandirs have been started in Mysore State during 1960-61;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start more Vijnan Mandirs during 1961-62; and

(d) if so, at what places of Mysore State, particularly in Raichur District?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The locations of Vijnan Mandirs are fixed in consultation with State Governments. At present, proposals to start Vijnan Mandirs at Shiralkoppa (District Shimoga) and Lachyan (District Bijapur) in Mysore are under consideration.

Police Constables in Tripura

1016. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police Constables and Head Constables in the Tripura Administration; and

(b) the number of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of Constables and Head Constables is laid on the table of the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. No. 19].

Primary School Teachers in Delhi

1017. Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary school teachers and assistant teachers including lady teachers in the Delhi Administration as on 1st July, 1961; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Primary School teachers **and assstant teachers** including lady teachers in the Delhi Administration?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 4626.

(b) 38.

Teachers in Himachal Pradesh

1018. { **Shri B. K. Gaikwad:** / **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary school teachers and assistant teachers including lady teachers serving in the Himachal Pradesh Administration; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe primary school teachers and assistant teachers including lady teachers serving in the Himachal Pradesh Administration.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) 5226.

(b) 358.

Advance Increments to U.P.S.C. Nominated A.F.H.Q. Clerks

1019. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the civilians in Defence Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947 in which the grant of advance increments to Lower Division Clerks nominated on the results of the U.P.S.C. Examinations was provided and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there some Lower Division Clerks in the Armed Forces Headquarters who were nominated on the results of the U.P.S.C. (formerly FPSC) Ministerial Service Examination held in 1947 to whom the benefit of advance increments has not yet been allowed;

(b) if so, the number of such cases; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). On the results of the FPSC (Ministerial Service) Examination held in 1947, 231 persons were nominated for appointments of Lower Division Clerks in the Armed Forces Headquarters with effect from 1-12-1948. Out of these, 218 persons were on that date holding temporary appointments of Upper Division Clerks. The others, viz., 13 were appointed as Lower Division Clerks.

The concessions relating to advance increments contained in the Civilians in Defence Services (Revivsion of Pay) Rules, 1947, were based on the rules applicable to Third Division Clerks on the Civil side under the Central Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947. The concessions in the latter rules were made admissible to such of the permanent Third Division Clerks and temporary Third Division Clerks recruited through the Federal Public Service Commission and eligible for confirmation, who, were in position on the date from which they elected the prescribed scales. They were not made admissible to persons who were recruited through the FPSC as Lower Division Clerks in the Attached Offices on the Civil side.

The 13 individuals referred to above were nominated on the result of the FPSC Examination held in 1947 as Lower Division Clerks to Armed Forces Headquarters from 1-12-1948 i.e. about a year after the last date for election of prescribed scales of pay under the Civilians in Defence Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947, on the Defence side viz., 1-1-1948 had elapsed and they were neither permanent nor eligible for confirmation in that grade on the date from which they elected the prescribed scales. As such, by analogy with the practice on the Civil side, these concessions were not extended to them.

the **persons nominated** to the A.F.H.Q. on the result of the examination under reference, including the 13 persons mentioned above, have however since been confirmed in grades higher than LDCc.

Section Officers in Attached Offices

1020. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite amalgamation of the two scales of pay of the Section Officers (Grade II and III) of the C.S.S. as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, some of such officers in Attached Offices of the Government of India are working as Branch officers while others as Section Officers under the former, although there is a combined roster for their promotion to the post of Under Secretary;

(b) if so, whether it does not create a sense of grievances amongst Section Officers of the Attached Officers; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove this anomaly?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) to (c). A Statement indicating the position is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 20].

Purchase of Standing Crops by Mahajans of Tripura

1021. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mahajans of Tripura have started purchasing in adavnce the standing crops like jute, cotton and paddy by advancing Dadan money which is invidiously low compared with market price of such crops; and

(b) if so, steps taken to make such advancement of Dadan money illegal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) It has been reported that the Mahajans are purchasing standing crops, in advance, in some sub-Divisions of Tripura.

(b) In order to regulate moneylending 'The Bombay Money Lenders' Act, 1946', has been extended to Tripura since March, 1959.

Evictions in Tripura

1022. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of notices served by the Government in Tripura during last one year for eviction from unauthorised possession of Government land; and

(b) whether any alternative plot of land has been offered to such evicted persons?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 650 notices have so far been issued to the unauthorised occupants of Government khas land under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958.

(b) Alternative land has been given to 6 persons out of the 38 persons actually evicted so far.

Private Primary Schools of Tripura

1023. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of privately run primary schools in Tripura;

(b) the names of the privately run primary schools which applied either for financial aid or for being taken over; and

(c) whether Government would take over these schools in order to make primary education free for the students of these schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 21].

Interest-free Loans to Displaced Persons of Tripura

1024. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affaiirs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government to make loans advanced to displaced persons of Tripura, interest-free; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No general representation to make the different loans advanced to displaced persons, interest-free, has been received. However, in connection with the payment of the instalments of urban housing and business loans, requests to make these loans interest-free were made by some individuals.

(b) The terms and conditions on which the loans were advanced do not provide for exemption from payment of interest thereon. Tripura Administration have, therefore, informed the applicants, who had approachhed them in this behalf, accordingly.

School Board for Tripura

1025. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Tripura Teachers' Association to create an independent and autonomous School Board for Tripura for efficient management and administration of the schools in Tripura; and

(b) whether Government contemplate formation of such a Board?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Sir. The Schools are already under the control and administration of the Territorial Council which is a statutory autonomous body.

उत्तर प्रदेश के न्यायालयों में हिन्दी को अपनाना

१०२६. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेशीय सरकार ने हिन्दी को हाईकोर्ट की भाषा बनाने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार से परामर्श किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रपति ने उत्तर प्रदेश के गवर्नर के इस प्रस्ताव पर अपनी सम्मति दे दी है कि इलाहाबाद हाईकोर्ट में वकीलों को फौजदारी मुकद्दमों में हिन्दी में बहस करने की छूट दे दी जाय ।

Profiteering in Education

1027. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the reports of various illegal levies collected from parents who wish to admit their children to schools;

(b) whether this situation is prevalent in many States in the country; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to put a stop to this profiteering in education?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, only in cases of schools in the Union Territory of Delhi. No specific instances in any other Union Territory or State have been brought to the notice of the Central Government.

(c) Instructions have been issued to the Government aided scools in Delhi not to charge any donations or other levies without the prior approval of the Directorate of Education. Surprise inspections of the accounts of the managements are also being conducted by the Auditor of school accounts.

Tribal Jumias in Tripura

1028. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of tribal Jumias and peasants who have settled on lands during the Maharaja's period have been facing eviction at present as the area is claimed now to be within the Forest Reserve Areas in Tripura; and

(b) whether Government propose to retain those lands with the possessors who have already settled on it by reclamation in Gargi Reserve Forest Areas of Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Some forests declared to be Reserved Forests under Maharaja's regime have been heavily encroached upon in the recent past. In order to

preserve the present forest wealth of the territory, action is being taken against treasspassers who are breaking up land either for cultivation or for construction of dwelling houses, without legal authority.

(b) 150 tribal jhumia families who were found residing in Garju (and not Gargi) Reserve Forest were absorbed as Forest Villagers a few years back.

Pay Scales of Teachers of Delhi

1029. **Shri Kunhan:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of teachers working under the Delhi Administration, the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee have been revised according to Pay Commission's recommendations;

(b) if not, how long it will take; and

(c) the steps so far taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The scales of pay of teachers in Government schools have already been revised in accordance with the Pay Commission's recommendations. The question of extending the revised scales to the teachers in schools run and aided by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee is receiving the active consideration of these bodies.

United Provinces Commercial Corporation

1030. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Provinces Commercial Corporation has violated the Sea Customs Regulations and Import Control Regulations during 1961 so far;

(b) if so, the penalty imposed; and

(c) the names of the people who control this firm?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No ease of violation of Customs or Import Control Regulations bv the United Provinces Commercial Corporation during 1961 has been reported so far.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) A list of the directors is given below:—

(i) Shri Sri Mohan Wahi.
(ii) Shri Krishna Mohan Wahi
(iii) Shri Prem Mohan Wahi
(iv) Brij Bhusan Saran Jetly
(v) Shri Dhirendra Nath Saha
(vi) Shri Shamaldharee Lall
(vii) Shri Ram Mohan Wahi

Translating "Chenna Basavanayaka"

1031. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Mohammed Imam:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2820 on the 5th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi has taken any decision about the translation of the Kannada novel "Chenna Basavanayaka" into other Indian languages;

(b) if so, the nature of the decision arrrived at; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, when the next Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi is likely to meet?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabar): (a) to (c). The Executive Board was scheduled to meet on the 13th August, 1961 to consider the matter. The decision of the Akademi has not yet been communicated to the Government.

Archaeological Excavations in Madras Etc.

1032. { **Shri Sugandhi:** / **Shri Agadi:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals for Archaeological explorations in Madras, Andhra, Mysore, Maharastra and Kerala States to be undertaken in 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the places proposed to be excavated?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). The programme for explorations during 1961-62 has not yet been finalised.

Wheel Barrows for Removing night Soil in Punjab

1033. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given any grants to Punjab Government for the purchase of small carts and wheel barrows for removing night soil in municipal areas; and

(b) the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes sir.

(b) In the Second Plan, grants were given by the Central Government to the State Governments, for assisting local bodies for the purchase of wheel barrows and handcarts for removing night soil so as to put an end to the practice of night soil being carried by scavengers as headloads, subject to the condition that 50% of the cost of such equipment was borne by the local body concerned, whether with or without the assistance of State Governments.

Oil Storage Depot

1034. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge oil storage depot is proposed to be erected in North Madras;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) whether a site for the same has been acquired?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). An oil installation with a storage capacity of 12,000 tonnes is proposed to be erected at Tondiarpeth, Madras. A suitable site has been tentatively selected, and enquiries regarding its price etc. are being made. The cost of constructing this installation has been estimated at Rs. 30 lacs.

Provident Fund for Industrial Workers

1035. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many civilian employees including industrial workers who were working in Defence establishments have not received their provident fund benefits after retirement;

(b) the number of such cases on 1st June, 1961;

(c) the number of those cases which are more than a year old; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite finalisation of those cases?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). The

required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Instructions have been issued to settle provident fund claims within a month of discharge or retirement of the employees.

Customs House, Madras

1036. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the building of the Customs House opposite the Beach station in Madras was demolished more than five years ago;

(b) if so, whether a new building is under construction there;

(c) when the construction work was begun;

(d) how long it will take to complete the work; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in completion of the work?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The demolition of the old Custom House building at Madras was completed on 20th November 1957.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 6th December 1957.

(d) The building is expected to be completed by end of 1963.

(e) The contractor to whom the work of pile foundations was awarded did not execute the work to the satisfaction of the Central Public Works Department as the tests made indicated that the piles could not withstand the designed load. There was protracted correspondence resulting in the termination of the original contract. The pile foundation work was awarded to another contractor and has since been completed.

Punjab High Court

1037. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the total number of cases pending in Punjab High Court for more than two years, three years and four years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Classes in Punjab

1038. { Shri Daljit Singh: / Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total sum demanded and sanctioned to Punjab Government for award of Post-Matric Scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes during 1961-62 so far;

(b) whether the amount has been fully utilised; and

(c) the number of students benefitted by it in the State?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The amount sanctioned to the Government of Punjab for the award of Post-Matric scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, with the break-up of the amount for the three categories is given below:—

	Amount sanctioned for		
Total amount sanctioned	Scheduled Castes]	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes
1	2	3	4
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,36,500	14,47,200	32,500	56,800

Allocation of funds has not been done on the basis of the demands of the State Governments, but these have been allocated to all the State Governments on the same basis as for 1959-60 and 1960-61.

(b) and (c). Information regarding full utilisation of the amounts sanctioned and the number of students benefited will be known after the close of the year 1961-62, when the progress report is received from the State Government.

Aid to Punjab for Social and Moral Hygiene

1039. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to Punjab during 1960-61 for social welfare extension projects and for social and moral hygiene and after-care programme;

(b) the number of central social welfare centres in the State with names and locations; and

(c) the amount sanctioned to the Punjab State Government for 1961-62 for such schemes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (c). The requisite information in the matter is being gathered from the authorities concerned. It will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 22].

Wealth-Tax

1040. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the income derived from Wealth Tax during 1960-61 and 1961-62 up to 30th June, 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The revenue derived from wealth-tax during 1960-61, amounted to Rs. 8,07,03,000. Such revenue for 1961-62 up to 30th June, 1961 was Rs. 58,73,000.

Removal of Untouchability in Delhi

1041. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programmes chalked out by the Delhi Harijan Welfare Board for the removal of untouchability; and

(b) the amount allotted to Delhi Harijan Welfare Board and Bhartiya Depressed Classes League separately for 1961-62?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Delhi Harijan Welfare Board is only an advisory body. The schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes are chalked out and implemented by the Delhi Administration directly on the advice of the Delhi Harijan Welfare Board. Various schemes *viz.* housing subsidy, provision of house sites, vocational scholarships, subsidy for cottage industries, aid to non-official organisations and elimination of the practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads, which would all contribute to the removal of untouchability, are being taken up by the Delhi Administration.

(b) The Delhi Administration have made a provision of Rs. 3,90,000 for the schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes for the year 1961-62. No amount has so far been allotted to the Bhartiya Depressed Classes League.

Research in Defence Science

1042. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1676 on the 29th August, 1960 and state the details of 50 fellowships awarded so far to research in Defence Science?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): A statement giving details is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 23].

General Elections, 1962

1043. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the likely dates of General Elections to be held early in 1962;

(b) the improvements in election programme over that of the year 1957;

(c) the likely gap between the date of poll and the date of announcing results;

(d) care taken to stop false personification and tampering with ballot boxes; and

(e) the extent to which publicity about candidates will be taken up by the Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The Election Commission has not taken any final decision about the programme for the next general elections. However, after taking into consideration all the circumstances, the Commission has come to the *provisional* conclusion that the last week of February 1962 would be the most convenient period for the purpose, except in the snow-bound areas in Himachal Predesh and Kulu sub-division where polling is likely to take place some time in April, 1962.

(b) During the general elections of 1957, the poll was spread over a period of about three weeks. In the forthcoming general elections, the Election Commission hopes to complete the poll all over India in one week (barring a few exceptional cases like the snow-bound constituencies of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh). The number of days of actual polling in the several States may vary from one to four, depending on the polling and police personnel and transport facilities available in the State.

(c) Counting of votes in every constituency will be taken up as soon as possible after completion of poll, but not before the last date of poll in the State. All results are likely to be announced within 3 or 4 days of that date. The gap between the date of poll in a constituency and the announcement of result is not likely to be more than one week in any case.

(d) Provision exists in the rules enabling the polling agents of candidates to challenge any voter suspected of impersonation. In rural areas village officers assist the presiding officers in identifying voters. These measures are considered sufficient.

All the usual precautions will be taken for the safe custody of the ballot boxes between poll and counting.

(e) The Election Commission does not propose to undertake any publicity on behalf of candidates.

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

१०४४. { श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री क० भे० मालवीय :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में कितने अनुभाग हैं और उनमें कितने ऐसे हैं जिनमें हिन्दी जानने वालों की बहु संख्या है; और

(ख) ऐसे अनुभागों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें हिन्दी में टिप्पण और पत्रों के प्रारूप लिखने की अनुमति दी गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) मंत्रालय में क्रमशः ४६ और ४१ ।

मंत्रालय का कोई सम्बद्ध कार्यालय नहीं है ।

(ख) मंत्रालय के सभी अनुभागों से कहा गया है कि वे हिन्दी में प्राप्त सभी पत्रों का उत्तर हिन्दी में दें और जहां तक सम्भव हो उनसे सम्बन्धित सभी फाइलों पर टिप्पणी (नोटिंग) भी हिन्दी में करें ।

दिल्ली की अदालतों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

१०४५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री १ मई, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४२२१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की अदालतों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिये पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय से मांगी गई अनुमति प्राप्त हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो दिल्ली की अदालतों में हिन्दी को जारी करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

विधि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का काम

१०४६. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या **विधि** मंत्री १ मई, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४२२२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी का काम निबटाने के लिए अनुवाद शाखा में कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव पर कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह किस प्रकार का है और अनुवाद शाखा में कितने कर्मचारी बढ़ाये जायेंगे ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजरतवीस) : (क) और (ख). तारीख ८ जून, १९६१ वाले विधि मंत्रालय के संकल्प सं० एफ० ३९।६१–प्रशा० १ की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है । इसकी एक प्रति सदन के पटल पर ७ अगस्त, १९६१ को रख दी गई थी । अब राज भाषा (विधायी) आयोग को सभी केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों और अध्यादेशों तथा किसी केन्द्रीय अधिनियम या किसी ऐसे अध्यादेश या विनियम के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बनाये गये सभी नियमों, विनियमों और आदेशों के हिन्दी में प्रामाणिक मूलपाठ तैयार करने का काम सौंपा गया है । आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने अपने कर्तव्य का भार १० जुलाई, १९६१ को सम्भाल लिया था और यह सम्भावना है कि आयोग सितम्बर १९६१ के मध्य से पूरे तौर से काम करने लग जायेगा । अनुवाद कार्य को तेजी से निबटाने के लिए अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों के रखे जाने के प्रश्न पर आयोग के साथ परामर्श किया जा रहा है ।

विस्तार निदेशालय की कार्यवाही हिन्दी में

१०४७. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विस्तार निदेशालय द्वारा १९६०–६१ में ऐसे कितने कन्वेन्शन, सम्मेलन और गोष्ठियां बुलाई गई जिनकी कार्यवाही हिन्दी में छपी है; और

(ख) ऐसी कार्यवाहियों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित कराने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). विभिन्न राज्यों में २३ सेमिनारों का आयोजन किया गया था और चूंकि सेमिनारों में भाग लेने वाले विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से आते हैं, इसलिए इन सेमिनारों की कार्यवाइयां अंग्रेजी में ही प्रकाशित की जाती हैं । सेमिनारों के निदेशकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे उन प्रकाशनों को जिनसे सेमिनारों के उद्देश्यों को प्रोत्साहन मिलता हो हिन्दी

तथा अन्य प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रकाशित करा लें ।

सामान्य विज्ञान के अध्यापकों के मार्ग दर्शन के लिये पुस्तकें

१०४८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री:** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय द्वारा अध्यापकों के मार्ग दर्शन के लिये अब तक सामान्य विज्ञान की कितनी पुस्तकें तैयार की गई है;

(ख) अगले वर्ष ऐसी कितनी पुस्तकें तैयार करने का विचार है; और

(ग) हिन्दी में ऐसी कुछ पुस्तकें छपाई गई हैं या छपाई जावेंगी ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) सामान्य विज्ञान की मूल्यांकन तकनीक पर एक पुस्तक ।

(ख) संख्या का अभी निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) राज्य प्राधिकारियों को यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि वे स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार पुस्तक का अनुवाद प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में करा लें ।

Seizure of Jute Goods at Calcutta

1049. **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2464 on the 28th March, 1961 and state:

(a) the names of the firms of exporters charged with violation of the provisions of the Sea Customs Act and the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta; and

(c) at what stage is the case pending?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The names are given below:—

(i) Messrs Bharat Commercial Company, Calcutta.

(ii) Messrs Kissenlal Bangur, Calcutta.

(iii) Messrs Shree Luchminarayan Jute Mills Limited, Calcutta.

(b) & (c). The case against Messrs Bharat Commercial Company has been adjudicated. 5,800 bales of jute goods which had been shipped or sought to be shipped in contravention of law on the account of the firm have been confiscated under section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act read with Sections 23A and 23B of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, with an option to pay a fine of Rs. 25 lakhs in lieu of confiscation. A personal penalty of Rs. 5 lakhs has been imposed on the proprietor of the firm, and a penalty of Rs. 1 lakh on an authorised representative of the firm.

Adjudication proceedings are in progress against the other two firms named in the reply to part (a) above. These firms appear to be concerned in the attempted illegal exportation of 125 bales of jute goods.

विवाह विच्छेद के मामले

१०५०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी सूचना है कि देश की विभिन्न अदालतों में हिन्दू संहिता बिल के अधीन विवाह-विच्छेद के कितने मामले दर्ज कराये गये ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामलों में अदालतों द्वारा विवाह-विच्छेद स्वीकार किया गया ?

विधि उपमंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विज्ञान के प्रतिभावान विद्यार्थियों की खोज

१०५१. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किशोर विद्यार्थियों में से विज्ञान के प्रतिभावान व्यक्तियों को ढूंढ निकालने से सम्बन्धित योजना की कार्यान्विति के बारे में क्या कोई अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो योजना की मुख्य मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख) योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Caste Consideration in Delhi University

1052. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that students of the University of Delhi who intend to reside in the hostels are asked to mention 'religion' and 'caste' in the applications;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether it is not against the declared policy of Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) In five out of 19 hostels, students are asked to indicate their 'religion' but not 'caste' in the application forms for accommodation.

(b) Although no special importance is attached to the information, it is sometimes useful as indicative of the environmental background of the students in residence and also for statistical purposes.

(c) No, as the intention is to eliminate references to caste and sub-caste and not to Religion as such.

Loan Due from Bihar State Government

1053. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central loans due from Bihar Government on the 31st March, 1961;

(b) the total amount of interest which is due from Bihar Government till the 31st March, 1961 on Central loans;

(c) whether Bihar Government have made any payment towards the interest charges so far; and

(d) if so, the amount paid by the State Government so far?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 156.49 crores approximately.

(b) to (d). Rs. 4.79 crores was due during the year 1960-61 out of which Rs. 3·76 crores was paid by the State Government during the year.

Scientific Research in Patna University

1054. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state the nature of facilities given to the Patna University during the last three years for scientific research and study?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Arrest of Racketeers Gang

1055. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two unscrupulous gangs of petty racketeers who used to dupe School Mistresses

were arrested by the Delhi police during the month of May this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No such gang has been arrested by the Delhi Police. Three persons were, however, arrested in April and one each in May, June and July under Section 406/420 I.P.C. on a complaint of cheating and criminal breach of trust made by a School Mistress to the Police. The case is under investigation.

Indo-Soviet Cultural Pact

1056. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks on annual programme of cultural activities as per provisions of Indo-Soviet Cultural Pact have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Houses Constructed by Troops

1057. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to State:

(a) how many houses have been constructed by Indian troops all over India in 1961 so far and specially in Ferozepur;

(b) whether such a scheme has proved to be successful; and

(c) what is the cost of each family house constructed at Ambala and Ferozepur?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The number of personnel for whom accommodation has been constructed at Ferozepur, by employment of troop labour, is as under:—

Married Officers . . .	137
Married JCOs. . . .	228
Married OR/NCsE . . .	1,890

The construction of these quarters was started in 1960 and completed in 1961.

Accommodation for the following personnel is under construction at another station and is likely to be completed by the end of the current financial year:—

Single Officers .	81
Single JCOs .	100
Single OR .	2,944
Single NCsE . .	195

(b) The scheme, to the extent possible, has been successful.

(c) The family quarters at Ambala and Ferozepur were sanctioned to be built at the following costs and have been completed within the sanctioned amounts:—

	Ambala	Ferozepore
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Officers Qrs.		
(*i*) Lt. Col. .	26,410·00	..
(*ii*) Major .	24,140·00	24,810·00
(*iii*) Capt. .	22,320·00	24,810·00
(*iv*) Subaltern .	..	21,830·00
(2) JCOs quarters .	6,820·00	7,070·00
(3) OR quarters .	4,550·00	4,680·00
(4) NCE/U quarters	2,270·00	2,440·00

Chair of Indian Studies, Trinidad

1058. Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to endow a Chair of Indian Studies in Trinidad; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to materialise?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The selection of a Professor for Indian Studies is being made by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

Survey of Foreign Aid Programme in India

1059. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a U.N.E.S.C.O. sponsored survey about different aspects of foreign aid programme has been undertaken in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University, under an agreement with Unesco, has undertaken a study on some factors which influence the choice and effectiveness of foreign aid programmes.

(b) A copy of the Unesco document outlining the plan of such studies is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 24].

UNESCO Scheme for Aid for Primary Education

1060. **Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any allocation has been made to India under UNESCO's Compulsory Primary Education Aid Scheme so far year-wise; and

(b) if so, how it is going to be distributed among the States year-wise?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

"Smuggling on East Pakistan Border"

1061. **Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of smuggling by Pakistanis were detected by the Indian authorities on East Pakistan Border during the first six months of the year 1961;

(b) the figures as compared to the corresponding period of the year 1960; and

(c) the number of persons convicted with their terms of conviction?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). 171 cases of smuggling by Pakistanis were detected by the Indian authorities on East Pakistan Border during the first six months of the year 1961 as compared to 188 cases detected during the corresponding period of the year 1960.

(c) During the above period (i.e. January to June, 1961) 37 persons were convicted with sentences varying from fine of Rs. 30 to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

School for Technical Training in Oil Exploration

1062. **Sardar Iqbal Singh: Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1516 on the 13th April, 1961 and state the further progress since made for the establishment of a school for technical training for oil exploration?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The school has started functioning at Cambay.

I. C. S. Officers

1063. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the number of I.C.S. Officers who were given extension or re-employment after their retirement in the years 1959 and 1960, State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is given in the statement laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Number of I.C.S. Officers who were given extension or re-employment

Name of the State Government	Extension		Re-employment	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
1. Andhra Pradesh	1	1		
2. Bihar	..	..		
3. Madhya Pradesh	1	2	..	..
4. Madras	..	..	1	..
5. Orissa	..	..	..	1
6. Rajasthan	..	..	..	1
7. U. P.	..	1	..	..
8. West Bengal	..	1	2	3
TOTAL	2	5	3	5

Assistance to Punjab Bharat Sewak Samaj

1064. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Bharat Sewak Samaj, Punjab out of the total financial assistance granted to Bharat Sewak Samaj during the years from 1958 to 1960 year-wise; and

(b) the items on which the said amount has been spent?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The Government of India gives grants to the Central Office of the Bharat Sewak Samaj at Delhi, but grants to the Pardesh Offices are given by the Central Office. On the basis of the information obtained from the Central Office of the Bharat Sewak Samaj, the following amounts were allotted to the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Punjab:—

	Rs. nP
Year 1958-59 ..	1,64,095·47
Year 1959-60 .	1,06,581·19
TOTAL .	2,70,676·66

(b) The amounts were spent mainly on the following items:—

(i) Labour and Social Welfare camps.

(ii) Establishment of Lok Karya Kshetras.

(iii) Maintenance Allowance for Sahyogis.

(iv) Maintenance Allowance for Parcharaks.

(v) Establishment of Jan Sahyog Kendras.

(vi) Night shelters and urban welfare Extension Projects.

All-India Scientific Service

1065. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research** and **Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1506 on the 13th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Scientific Personnel Committee has since finalised its conclusions of an All-India Scientific Service in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Committee's recommendations; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir, as the members have been preoccupied with work connected with the Third Plan.

(b) & (c). Do not arise.

Backward Christians in Punjab State

1066. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Centre for additional financial help for extending educational and other concessions now given to the Scheduled Castes to the Backward Christians of the State also; and

(b) if so, the attitude of the Centre in this respect?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bauxite Deposits in Punjab

1067. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that occurrence of bauxite deposits has been recorded by the Geological Survey of India in Kangra district of Punjab; and

(b) if so, what are the prospects of mining them?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pig Iron and Steel Billets Stocks in Durgapur

1068. { **Sardar Iqbal Sngh:** / **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of stock of pig iron and steel billets lying in the Durgapur Steel Plant on the 31st July, 1961; and

(b) the reasons for accumulation thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a)

Stock of pig iron	17,532 tons
Stock of steel billets	5,795 tons

(b) These stocks of pig iron and billets are not considered excessive.

Profits to Tobacco Companies

1069. { **Sardar Iqubal Singh:** / **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of profit earned by the tobacco companies belonging to non-residents in India during 1960 and 1961 so far; and

(b) the remittance of profits and dividend from India by these companies during the same period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Information on profits earned is not yet available.

(b) Rs. 1.1 crores were remitted during 1960-61.

Liquor Shops in Delhi

1070. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of liquor shops in Delhi;

(b) the quantity of liquor consumed during 1960 and 1961; and

(c) whether the quantity has increased as compared to the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 28.

(b) The quanity of liquor sold in bulk gallons is as follows:

	Country Liquor	Foreign Liquor
1960-61	1,38,260	2,95,737
1961-62 (up to June 1961)	32,325	1,14,856

However, the quantity actually consumed cannot be ascertained.

(c) Yes; there is a slight increase but this is due to enforcement of stringent measures to check illicit distillation, increase in population and holding of International Conferences and Exhibitions in Delhi.

Mica

1071. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** / **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is decrease in the production of mica during 1961-62 so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the production thereof; and

(d) the present export position?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. Production has not decreased during 1961-62 (April-June, 1961) as compared to the corresponding period of 1960-61.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The export of mica in 1960 was 29,620 tonnes valued Rs. 9.85 crores. Though there has been increase in the quantum of export over the previous year, the value received was less due to lesser export of block mica.

Electoral Rolls for Mid-term Elections in Orissa

1072. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent elections in Orissa were held on the basis of rolls prepared in the year 1956;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no uptodate revision of rolls even till March, 1961 was made ready for this election; and

(c) when was the final electoral roll on which these elections took place published?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) No, Sir. The mid-term general election to the Orissa Legislative Assembly was held on the basis of electoral rolls revised in 1960.

(b) and (c). The electoral rolls for all the Assembly constituencies in Orissa were revised according to rules and finally published on the 10th October, 1960. When the decision to hold mid-term general election to the State Legislative Assembly was announced towards the end of March, 1961, out of 140 Assembly constituencies in the State, the electoral rolls for 110 had been intensively revised by house to house enumeration during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960. The electoral rolls for the remaining 30 constituencies were due for intensive revision during 1961, and in addition a few more constituencies, particularly in the urban and industrial areas had also been noted for such revision. The work had been taken in hand but had to be suspended because of the

decision to hold the general election as soon as possible.

काम न आने वाली जीपों की बिक्री

१०७३. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छै मास में कितनी ऐसी जीपें बेचीं गईं जो सेना के काम में नहीं आ सकती थीं; और

(ख) वे किस ढंग से और किस मूल्य पर 'बेची गईं' और खरीदारों के नाम क्या थे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) जी, तीन ।

(ख) इन जीपों में से दो पठानकोट में आम नीलामी में मोतियाखान, दिल्ली के श्री मदन लाल को बेची गई थीं । इन दोनों से २५०० रुपये और ३२०० रुपये प्राप्त हुए थे । तीसरी काम न आने वाली जीप, विषय पर वर्तमान् निदेशनों के अधीन रियायती दामों पर १६७५ रुपये में, अधिकृत कल्यान कार्य के लिए, एक सैनिक यूनिट को बेची गई ।

Undertakings covered by Special Reorganisation Unit of Finance

1074. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how many undertakings had been covered in the last budget year by the Special Reorganisation Unit; and

(b) the result of the investigations in terms of financial savings as well as staff reductions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 36.

(b) Rs. 18 lakhs per annum after working off surpluses located against increases in work loads resulting from ordinary growth of work or preparatory work and implementation of the schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan. The broad result is that increases in staff asked for have been prevented and standards of performance improved by suggesting improvements in organisation and methods of work.

Integrity of Government Servants

1075. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some measures have been taken or orders issued to raise the level of integrity of Government servants;

(b) if so, what are those measures or orders; and

(c) whether copies of those orders will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The various steps taken to combat lack of integrity on the part of Government servants have been fully stated in the Annual Report of the Administrative Vigilance Division for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1960, placed on the Table of the House on the 21st March, 1961.

Nilkanth Expedition

1076. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given any financial aid to the expedition to Mount Nilkanth this year; and

(b) whether any detailed account of the expedition will be published?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs had sanctioned a

grant of Rs. 20,000 for the Nilkanth expedition. Actual expenditure incurred is estimated to be about Rs. 27,000.

(b) The leader of expedition is proposing to write a book on the expedition.

Defence Buildings in Charbatia (Orissa)

1077. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the buildings of the Defence Ministry in Charbatia in Orissa are being handed over to the Orissa Government;

(b) if so, for what purpose; and

(c) whether the Orissa State Government is going to make any payment for taking over these buildings?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Punjab High Court

1078. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent judges in the High Court of Punjab; and

(b) the number of additional judges in the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Eleven.

(b) Six.

Engineering College for Delhi

1079. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Delhi Administration's demand for an engineering college exclusively for students belonging to the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration had requested that seats should be reserved at the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, started this year, for students belonging to Union Territory of Delhi and in case it is not possible to do so, the question of continuing and expanding the degree courses in the Delhi Polytechnic and reserving all the seats in these classes for Delhi students may be considered.

Like the Delhi Polytechnic, the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi, is a Central Institute. No reservations have been made in either for students of Delhi who secure adequate number of seats on their own merits. An analysis of the admissions made to the College of Engineering and Technology, Delhi this year shows that 58.7% of the seats filled so far have been secured by students belonging to the Union Territory of Delhi. In the Regional Colleges, 50% of the seats only are reserved for students from the State in which the college is located. In these circumstances, Government are of the view that there is no need to establish an engineering college exclusively for students of Delhi.

Iron and Steel for Kerala

1080. Shri Maniyangadan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the estimated total requirements of iron and steel of Kerala State for the year 1961-62 and each of the subsequent years of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the total demand for the first half of the year 1961 of the State has been met; and

(c) if not, the reason for the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The requirements as furnished by the State Governments are as under:—

Year	Metric Tons
1961-62	82,895
1962-63	94,295
1963-64	100,466
1964-65	107,254
1965-66	114,721

(b) Demands and allocations are made according to financial year. With the liberalisation of distribution control, the States are asked to give their demand in respect of restricted categories only. In respect of relaxed categories the demands are planned in full. Against the demand of 14,245 tons of restricted categories for the first half-year of 1961-62, 4,418 tons were allocated to the Kerala State under various quota-heads. The actual despatches of steel to Kerala during the six months ending May 1961 have been about 18000 tons. The despatch of pig iron during the same period was about 1,700 tons. These despatches are, however, against the indents planned in earlier periods.

(c) It is not possible to meet the demand in full as the total availability at the moment is less than the total demands.

Iron Ore in Bastar

1081. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exploitation of the Bailadila Iron Ore in Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh, has started; and

(b) if so, whether this is being exploited in private sector or public sector?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The development of iron ore deposits in Bailadila has been entrusted to the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd., a wholly Central Government owned undertaking. The Indian Bureau of Mines is carrying on, on behalf of the Corporation, detailed exploration in the area. Based on the results of the exploration, a scheme will be prepared for the exploitation of these deposits. Actual exploitation is expected to start from the latter half of 1965.

करनाल हत्याकाण्ड का मामला

१०८२. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) करनाल हत्याकांड के तथाकथित अभियुक्त श्री डी० एस० ग्रेवाल, भूतपूर्व सुपरिन्टेन्डेण्ट आफ पुलिस के खिलाफ जो विभागी जांच हो रही थी वह पूर्ण हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच कमेटी किन परिणामों पर पहुंची ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और अभी कितना समय उसमें और लगेगा;

(घ) क्या यह सम्भव है कि जांच कार्य पूरा होने पर शीघ्र ही श्री ग्रेवाल को से बाहर कहीं स्थान-परिवर्तन कर दिया जायेगा : और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब हाई कोर्ट ने फैसले में जो बातें उनके खिलाफ लिखी थीं और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उनको फैसले में रहने दिया, उस सम्बन्ध में पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री जी से कुछ पूछा गया था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) भारत सरकार को यह सूचना मिली है कि श्री ग्रेवाल ने अभी तक दोषारोप का कोई लिखित उत्तर नहीं दिया है। उन्होंने भारत सरकार को एक अभ्यावेदन भेजा था जो विचाराधीन है । अभ्यावेदन के निर्णय तक प्रान्तीय सरकार ने जांच को रोक रखा है ।

(घ) जब तक जांच का निर्णय नहीं हो जाता है इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना संभव नहीं है ।

(ङ) जी नहीं ।

Dead Body in Qutab Minar

1083. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a body of young woman was found dead in the Qutab Minar on the 17th June, 1961; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not keeping proper watch over the place?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) A young woman was found dead in a corner of Quwatul Islam Mosque adjoining Qutab Minar on the 16th June, 1961. The case has been detected and will be put up to court shortly.

(b) A whole-time chowkidar is employed at Qutab Minar. A police constable remains on duty there between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m. daily. Besides, two constables patrol this area between midnight and 4 a.m. A strict watch is kept on all suspicious persons and action taken wherever necessary.

Polytechnics in Kerala

1084. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some polytechnics in Kerala State have been threatened with disaffiliation as they do not have adequate laboratory equipment; and

(b) if so, why no foreign exchange has been released for such useful purpose?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) According to a report received from the State Government, technical institutions in the State are inadequately equipped due to shortage of foreign exchange and one of the engineering colleges has been threatened with disaffiliation by Kerala University.

(b) Foreign exchange difficulty has affected all technical institutions in the country. Kerala institutions have been given a share of the foreign exchange available which is totally inadequate to meet the full requirements of the institutions. The whole position is under review.

Indian Pilot missing near Coast of Wales

1085. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian pilot who was missing near the coast of Wales in June 1961, has since been traced out; and

(b) if not, the details of the enquiry?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A Board of Enquiry was convened to investigate the circumstances leading to the accident. A copy of the Proceedings has been received and is under examination.

U.N. Medal For Indians in Congo

1086. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian personnel now in the Congo are wearing a medal instituted by the U.N.O.; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Armed Forces personnel of the various contingents serving with the United Nations Mission in Congo are eligible for the U.N. Medal. The qualifying period of service has been fixed as three months. Since the Medal is awarded for service under the United Nations, Government have permitted members of the Indian Armed Forces to wear it.

Indian personnel in the Congo who have become entitled to the medal are wearing it.

Convention of Excise Officials

1087. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a convention of excise officials was held in New Delhi in July, 1961; and

(b) if so, what were their demands and the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes Sir, a convention of the non-gazetted executive staff of the Delhi Central Excise Collectorate was held in July, 1961.

(b) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 25].

Bolani Ores Ltd.

1088. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bolani Ores Ltd. has supplied iron ores to Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the total amount of iron ores supplied by this company since it started;

(c) the total amount of money invested by Government so far in this company;

(d) whether Government have received any amount by way of profit so far; and

(e) if so, how much?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Company commenced despatches of iron ores to the Durgapur Steel Plant on the 14th April 1960, and have supplied 8,06,670 tonnes upto the 29th July, 1961.

(c) Rs. 35,35,000.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Ancient Monuments in Orissa

1089. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to protect some more ancient historical monuments in Orissa in 1961-62;

(b) if so, how many and the names of these monuments;

(c) the number of times the Superintendent of the Eastern Circle of the Department of Archaeology has visited Orissa during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far; and

(d) the amount of T.A. she has drawn thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two: 1. Temple of Nilamadhava and Sidheswara at Gondharadhi, Subdivision Baudh, District Phulbani.

2. Bhingesvara Mahadeva Temple at Bagarakot, Sub-division Talchar, Distt. Dhenkanal.

(c) 1960-61 six times
1961-62. twice.
(upto June 1961)

(d) 1960-61 Rs. 1,203-97 nP.
1961-62 Rs. 480-85 nP.
(upto June 1961).

State Museum at Bhubaneswar

1090. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any financial assistance to the Orissa State Museum at Bhubaneswar for 1961-62 for its improvement;

(b) if so, what amount; and

(c) whether Government propose to assist the State Government for purchasing valuable exhibits in Orissa for this Museum?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Seizure of Plastic Goods

**1091. { Shri Kunhan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3033 on the 10th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken against the exporters of plastic goods, M/s. Hotchand Jawaharmul, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pensionary Benefits for Serving Personnel

1092. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the serving personnel, who hold permanent posts in the lower appointments, when promoted to higher ranks are deprived of the full pensionary benefits even though they hold higher temporary appointments for more than seven to eight years; and

(b) whether the Ministry of Defence will consider at least to implement the permanent cadre with effect from 1st April, 1956 and also make quasi permanent those permanent employees, who held higher temporary posts for more than three years on 1st April, 1956 afterwards?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Permanent employees officiating in higher appointments during last three years of service are allowed the benefit of one half of the difference between the substantive pay and pay actually drawn in higher officiating or temporary appointments for calculating pension.

(b) 80 per cent of the temporary posts in the various grades which are required for work of a permanent nature and which have been in existence for 3 years continuously on 1st April, 1959 are being converted into permanent ones and confirmations are also being effected accordingly.

Employees who hold permanent status in a grade, are not eligible for grant of quasi-permanent status in a higher grade irrespective of the length of service in that grade.

Quarters for Woman Teachers of Delhi Rural Areas

1093. { **Shri Kunhan:** / **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses for women teachers have been constructed in rural areas of Delhi with funds allotted for women's education during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) whether Central Government have any scheme for women's education in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No quarters for women teachers in rural areas have been constructed from the allotments made under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Expansion of Girls' Education and Training of Women Teachers and the scheme of Educated Un-employment and Expansion of Primary Education.

(b) and (c). Delhi is a Centrally administered territory and the expenditure incurred on various schemes is met from its own area budget. The schemes proposed for the education of girls and women under the Special Programme during the Third Plan are as follows:

Name of Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs) 1961-62	1962-66
1. Provision of additional courses in Home Science, fine arts etc. .	1·00	4·00
2. Special allowance for Women Teachers .	0·10	0·40
3. Provision of buses	0·75	1·75
4. Quarters for Teachers	0·35	0·65
5. Provision of free accommodation .	0·60	
6. Appointment of school mothers .	0·17	
7. Attendance scholarships .	1·50	
8. Refresher Courses	0·13	
9. Stipend for teachers' training	0·02	
10. Special courses for adult women	0·62	
11. Stipends to girls	0·11	

International Union for Child Welfare

1094. { **Shri Kunhan:** / **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3461 on the 18th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the name of the representative who attended the meeting of the General Council of the International Union for Child Welfare in Lisbon; and

(b) the details of the expenditure of Rs. 7,000 for making a study of living conditions of children in two villages of Delhi in 1960-61 with names of the persons who made a study and the names of the villages?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Shrimati Tara Ali Baig attended the meeting as the representative of the Indian Council for Child Welfare.

(b) The details of estimated expenditure are given below:

	Rs.
(*i*) Printing of five thousand family folders .	500
(*ii*) Printing of additional cards	260
(*iii*) Filing Cabinets 120x2 .	240
(*iv*) Salary of a Research Fellow (Rs. 300 p.m.) .	1,800
(*v*) Printing of questionnaire and mecanographical expenses . . .	1,200
(*vi*) Salary of Investigator for seven months at the rate of Rs. 250/- p. m.	1750
(*vii*) Transport and Miscellaneous	1,250
TOTAL .	7,000

The Survey is being conducted by Shri B. P. Agarwal in Ghitorni and Begumpur villages.

Military Training in Border Areas

1095. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal or scheme with the Central Government to train the people of border areas in using arms and give them arms to defend the country in time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government have received any such proposal from the border States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Under the Lok Sahayak Sena scheme run by the Central Government, camps are held in border areas and in other parts of the country. Training includes training in the use of firearms and the period of training in border area camps is two months as compared to one month given in other camps.

(c) No such proposal has recently been received.

Science Clubs in Orissa

1096. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any science club is at present functioning in the secondary schools in Orissa;

(b) if so, how many and in which schools;

(c) whether Government are giving any financial assistance for starting such science clubs; and

(d) if so, how much has been given to the Government of Orissa during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far for this purpose?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twenty; a statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 26].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 1960-61 Rs. 9,600.
1961-62 Nil so far.

Films Clubs in Utkal University

1097. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Utkal University has agreed to the starting of film clubs;

(b) if so, the progress made so far by the Utkal University in this respect; and

(c) whether any grants were offered by the University Grants Commission for this purpose in 1960-61 and 1961-62 to the Utkal University?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The University reported in February, 1961 that steps were being taken to implement the scheme. Further progress report is awaited from the University.

(c) Yes, Sir.

1960-61 Rs. 3,750
1961-62 (so far) Nil.

Finalisation of Pension Cases

1098. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) how long does it normally take to finalize the pension cases of retired class IV persons in the Customs & Central Excise Department, Amritsar;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of such cases have not been finalized which are pending for the last over 1 and 2 years;

(c) if so, what remedial steps Government propose to take in the matter; and

(d) how many such cases are pending finalization for over one year?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The time taken to finalise the sanction of pensions depends on the circumstances of each case, *e.g.*, availability of particulars of past service for audit verification. Normally such cases are finalised within one year and instructions already exist requiring the initiation of action in pension cases one year before the date of superannuation of the officers. There are also instructions for maintaining a special watch over the quick finalisation of pension cases.

(b) and (d). It is not a fact that a number of such cases pending for the last one or two years have not been finalised. There is only one such pending case, where the officer himself delayed the submission of the application for pension and other documents for a considerable time, although he was reminded in the matter frequently.

(c) This question does not arise in view of what has been stated above.

वायु सैनिकों को हिन्दी का प्रशिक्षण

१६०६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६८० के १२ दिसम्बर, १९६० को दिये गये उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय वायु सेना के व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये प्रशिक्षकों का जो प्रस्ताव था उस पर निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) तदनुसार हिन्दी के कितने प्रशिक्षक नियुक्त किये गये या किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) भारतीय जल सेना में हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये कुछ कितने अध्यापक नियुक्त किये गये ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) वायु सेना के जवानों को हिन्दी सिखाने के लिए असैनिक प्रशिक्षक नियुक्त करने का फैसला किया गया है ।

(ख) ३३ प्रशिक्षकों को भरती करने का काम किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) उन्नीस । दो और असैनिक प्रशिक्षकों को नियुक्त करने का बन्दोबस्त हो रहा है ।

All India Council for Technical Education

1101. { **Shri Warior:** / **Shri Kodiyan:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the **All** India Council for Technical Education was held in July, 1961; and

(b) if so, the decisions **taken** therein?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The All **India** Council for Technical Education **held** its 14th meeting on 7th July, 1961.

The main recommendations/decisions of the Council are as given **below**:—

(i) The proposal to establish 19 engineering colleges and **67** polytechnics under the Third Five Year Plan was approved.

(ii) A scheme for the establishment of a Central Institute of Printing Technology for training senior supervisory and executive personnel for the printing industry was approved.

(iii) Three additional centres *viz.* Madurai, Lucknow and Allahabad were approved for Industrial

Management and Business Management courses.

(iv) Development of training facilities in Industrial Design at four regional centres *viz.* Bombay Calcutta, Madras and Delhi, was approved.

(v) On the recommendations of the Regional Committees the Council approved the following estimates of cost for the improvement/development of existing institutions and for the establishment of certain new institutions under the Third Five Year Plan:

(a)	Non-recurring (Buildings and equipment)	Rs. 272 45 lakhs
(b)	Recurring (ultimate)	Rs. 28 78 lakhs/ year.
(c)	Loans for the construction of hostels.	Rs. 83.69 lakhs.

(vi) The Council recommended detailed investigations into the question of admissions to polytechnics, the calibre of students admitted, utilisation of facilities and related aspects of polytechnic education.

(vii) The entire question of the scales of tuition fees to be charged by technical institutions should be examined in detail in order to have uniform scales for the country as a whole. Pending this examination, institutions may prescribe Rs. 300 per year for degree courses and Rs. 180 per year for diploma courses as tuition fees.

(viii) In order to maintain correct standards of technical education and training, the Central Goevrnment should provide adequate foreign exchange to technical institutions for the import of equipment.

(ix) The aims and objects of diploma courses in engineering and technology, their contents and standards of training etc. should be reviewed in relation to the changing pattern of technical personnel requirements in industry. The courses should be reorganised with a view to training the correct types of technicians required for the industrial development of the country.

Audit Department

1102. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all appeals preferred to the Appellate Authority in the Audit Department with regard to strike cases involving removals and dismissals have been disposed of;

(b) if not, how many are still pending; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and probable date of disposal of the same?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Price of Coal supplied by Sea Route

1103. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several industrial units have been facing difficulties since they have to pay high price for the coal supplied by sea route;

(b) what is the additional cost they have to pay over and above the cost of coal supplied to them by rail; and

(c) whether Government have considered the possibility of giving some concession in the price of coal supplied by sea routes to the consumers?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Consumers taking coal by the rail-cum-sea route will not be put to any extra hardship, as a scheme of subsidy has been introduced whereby the

coal so moved would be made available to them at almost the same rate as if it had been moved by the all-rail rout.

Indian University Libraries

1104. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Indian University Libraries have been suffering from defective methods of classification of books and periodicals; and

(b) if so, whether Government have thought of evolving a common scheme of classification, since the Dewey decimal Scheme of classification has been found most defective by many University Libraries?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Government have no information.

(b) No, Sir.

Kerala State Assembly

1105. { Shri Warior: / Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an assembly seat has fallen vacant in the Kerala State Assembly;

(b) if so, when the seat fell vacant;

(c) whether election programme for this seat has been fixed up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) Yes, Sir. The Kuttipuram Assembly Constituency seat has fallen vacant.

(b) On the 17th April, 1961.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of the programme are:—

Notification by the Election Commission calling upon the constituency to elect a member	21st August, 1961
Last date for filing nominations	31st August, 1961
Scrutiny of nominations	4th September, 1961
Last date for withdrawal of candidature	7th September, 1961
Poll	27th September, 1961
Completion	30th September, 1961

Additional Judges in High Courts

1106. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the several High Courts have Additional Judges in addition to the fixed number;

(b) if so, reasons for the same;

(c) which are the High Courts having such additional Judges; and

(d) how many were appointed on 1st April, 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) Additional Judges are appointed for the clearance of arrears in the High Courts.

(c) All the High Courts except the Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Madras High Courts.

(d) None.

Claims of L.I.C. Policy Holders

1107. Shri Dhanagar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that policy holders of the Life Insurance Corporation have been experiencing diffi-

culties in getting their claims settled through the present cumbersome procedure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these delays sometime in many cases are spread over a period of more than a year; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to ensure speedy disposal of the claims of the policy holders?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some delays, however, may occur in the matter of settlement of policies becoming claims:

(i) by maturity due to the failure of the claimant in not furnishing expeditiously the documents/information required by the Corporation;

(ii) by death within a very short period of the commencement of the policy due to the investigations which of necessity have to be undertaken by the Corporation in order to find out whether there had been any suppression of material information by the life assured at the time of taking out the policy.

(c) The Corporation is very anxious to settle all claims as quickly as possible and where any delay is due to any procedure or practice, suitable modifications to these are carried out at the earliest opportunity.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

STRIKE BY 3500 WORKERS IN THE HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LTD., VIZAGAPATAM

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

Strike by 3500 workers in the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Vizagapatam.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to make the following statement. The workers of the Hindustan Shipyard, numbering about 3500, have gone on strike with effect from August 12, 1961 (Forenoon). The circumstances leading to the strike are as follows:

On July 26, 1961, two workers of the Shipwright (Berth) Department refused to do their normal work, which they have been doing for long, on the plea that this involves slinging which was not a part of their duty according to their designation. The management of the Shipyard explained that the nature of their duties did not involve slinging as such but since they persisted in their refusal to do the work, they had to be placed under suspension. This led to a stay-in strike in the Shipwright (Berth) Department of the Shipyard involving 106 out of the 115 workers in that Department with effect from July 28, 1961. It may be stated here that conciliation proceeding were pending at that time before the State Government Labour Officer when the stay-in strike commenced.

Simultaneously, the Secretary of the Labour Union of the Shipyard served a notice on the Managing director of the Hindustan Shipyard on the 28th July, 1961 stating that the twenty four demands put forth by them may either be conceded or referred to arbitration failing which they will go on strike after the expiry of 14 days' notice. These demands were duly considered by the Shipyard Management and it became clear that some of them, such as

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

blanket increase of wages of every worker by 30 per cent and that "the Board of Directors should have those nominated by workers," were such as could not be conceded. The Management have, after a careful consideration, taken the view that some of these demands may be referred to adjudication, others to arbitration and of the remaining, some may be conceded, whereas others may be rejected. It is on this basis that negotiations for a conciliation were commended and the Management has been further prepared to refer to adjudication all demands of the workers excepting those which are to be conceded or rejected. The negotiations with the Union are now proceeding on the above basis. The State Government have been kept throughout in the picture and the Assistant Labour Commissioner of the Andhra Pradesh Government has been assisting the negotiations.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the representatives of the labour union are here and they are negotiating with the Minister concerned, and if so, whether they have stated that if some of the demands are referred to arbitration, the strike will be called off? May I know what the truth in this statement is?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know whether the representatives of the union as such are here, but, of course, a friend saw me and the Minister of Transport and Communications. We discussed and made the position clear. We said that certain demands were such as involved certain fundamental questions of policy, not only affecting the shipyard but also all other industries in the public sector, and it might not be possible for us to take them up, but other demands can be considered. Some of them may even be conceded, and about others, agreement may be arrived at either to refer them to adjudication or to arbitration, depending upon the nature and scope of the demands.

Mr. Speaker: Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): If it is a question of arbitration, may I know whether Government will....

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next item. If the hon. Member wants to know anything, he may ask the hon. Minister privately.

12:11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT CONTAINING PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE OF CHIEF MINISTERS AND CENTRAL MINISTRIES ON NATIONAL INTEGRATION

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of a statement containing the proceedings of a Conference of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers on the question of national integration. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3087/61].

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Shall we get copies of this statement?

Mr. Speaker: All right, those hon. Members who want copies will be supplied with them. Any hon. Member who wants it may take it from the Notice Office.

Hon. Members: All of us want copies.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It has appeared completely in the newspapers, word for word.

Mr. Speaker: I understand that word for word, it has been copied in the newspapers, and hon. Members have copies of newspapers with them already.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Which newspaper has the full text? If the hon. Minister wants, we may buy that newspaper. All newspapers do not have the full text.

Mr. Speaker: All right. All hon. Members will have copies of this.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain further amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) GSR. No. 708 dated the 27th May, 1961

(b) GSR. No. 863 dated the 8th July, 1961. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3088/61].

(ii) A copy of Notification No. GSR. 763 dated the 10th June, 1961 making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3091/61].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT, THE CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND THE MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) ACT

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) GSR. No. 837 dated the 1st July, 1961

(b) GSR. No. 838 dated the 1st July, 1961

(c) GSR. No. 840 dated the 1st July, 1961

(d) GSR. No. 872 dated the 8th July, 1961

(e) GSR. No. 874 dated the 8th July, 1961

(f) GSR. No. 875 dted the 8th July, 1961

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3092/61].

(ii) A copy of Notification No. GSR. 772 dated the 19th June, 1961 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. GSR. 188 dated the 18th February, 1961, under sub section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3093/61].

(iii) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) GSR. No. 835 dated the 1st July, 1961

(b) GSR. No. 836 dated the 1st July, 1961

(c) GSR. No. 868 dated the 8th July, 1961

(d) GSR. No. 869 dated the 8th July, 1961

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3094/61].

(iv) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Third Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. GSR. 899 dated the 15th July, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

[*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3095/61].

12·14 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1961-62

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1961-62.

12.14½ hrs.

CONVICTION AND RELEASE ON BAIL OF TWO MEMBERS

Mr. Speaker: On the 7th August, 1961, Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee and Indrajit Gupta gave notice of a question of privilege on the ground that information regarding their conviction on the 26th July, 1961 and their subsequent release on bail the same day had not been communicated to the House by the Magistrate, First Class, Jamshedpur, as required under rule 230. In this connection, a reference was made to the Minister of Home Affairs.

In the meanwhile, I received the following telegram, dated the 9th August, 1961, from the Magistrate, First Class, Jamshedpur:

> "Sarvashri S. M. Banerjee and Indrajit Gupta, Members, Lok Sabha, were put up on trial under section 27 of the Industrial Disputes Act, on the charge of instigating and inciting workers of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, Jamshedpur, to go on illegal strike on 12th May, 1958. They have been found guilty and convicted by me on the above charge on the 26th July, 1961, and have been sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for a term of six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default simple imprisonment for one month more each.
>
> Both of them were also granted bail on the same date and filed petition that they would prefer appeal before the Sessions Judge. The information was not sent before through oversight for which I express deep regrets and apologize.".

Evidently, the regrets and apologies are to the House.

The Ministry of Home Affairs have also intimated that the Bihar Government had expressed regret that this lapse should have occurred and had stated that they would take steps to ensure that it was not repeated.

In view of the regret expressed by the Magistrate, First Class, Jamshedpur, as well as by the Bihar Government, I think the matter may be closed.

12.16 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move:

> "That in pursuance of the provisions contained in clause 14 (v) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 2:1 and 2:1:1 of the Regulations of the said Institute, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one more Member from amongst themselves (in addition to a member of Lok Sabha already elected on the 16th December, 1960) to serve as a Member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

> "That in pursuance of the provisions contained in clause 14 (v) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 2:1 and 2:1:1 of the Regulations of the said Institute, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one more Member from amongst themselves (in addition to a Member of Lok Sabha already elected on the 16th December, 1960) to serve as a Member of the Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Banagalore".

The motion was adopted.

12.16½ hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th August, 1961.".

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th August, 1961.".

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"Subject to the modification that '5 hours' instead of '3 hours' be allotted for the consideration and passing of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1961.".

The time given for the consideration of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill is only 3 hours, and that is very short. Therefore, I have given notice of an amendment to the effect that the time may be extended to five hours, because it is a very important Bill.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members saw the Bill and then prescribed 3 hours, in the Business Advisory Committee. I can always increase it by one hour more.

Shri Assar: I only want that since it is an important Bill, you may increase it by one hour further and make it 5 hours. When you are extending it by one hour more, why not extend it by another hour too?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We are already hardpressed for time, and we are behind the schedule. If hon. Members are prepared to sit for one hour extra every day, I have no objection. We are already behind the schedule, as you must be aware.

Mr. Speaker: If there be controversy between 3 hours and 5 hours, I would only say that I can always add one more hour to the number of hours allotted for any particular item. Very well. I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"Subject to the modification that '5 hours' instead of '3 hours' be allotted for the consideration and passing of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1961.".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The 'Ayes' have it. I shall give 5 hours for this Bill.

It must be left to me to adjust the time. If necessary, we shall sit for one hour more. Hon. Members cannot have it both ways. We shall sit for one more hour, without prejudice to other work.

I shall now put the motion as amended, to the vote of the House.

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th August, 1961, subject to the modification that '5 hours' instead of '3 hours' be allotted for the consideration and passing of the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1961.".

The motion was adopted.

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12.18 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (TENTH AMENDMENT) BILL

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

I have to propose a very small amendment to the Constitution, but small as it is, it is a particularly significant one, and I hope and believe that it is the forerunner of other amendments of this kind.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The amendment, as the House knows, deals with the integration into the Indian Union of the territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. May I point out with respect that the word is नगर and not न,गर as is often said? It is the ordinary Hindi word नगर

The history of this little enclave is known to all Members; I am quite sure that hon. Members are aware of how a number of courageous persons of Nagar Haveli and Dadra many years ago drove out the Portuguese garrison or police or whatever it was, the officials there, and established a free territory. Of course, we were in complete sympathy with them, and they were in sympathy with us. But as a matter of fact, as was shown in the recent case in the Hague Court, this was an act of those people and not of the Government of India. Having established a free territory, we had no intention of allowing the Portuguese to come through Indian territory and to try to suppress the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. So they remained free.

Thereafter the Portuguese Government took this case to the International Court of Justice at the Hague claiming the right of passage to these territories. This case was argued and it lasted for several years. In fact, because it was lasting all this time, we could not take some steps which we might otherwise have taken in regard to these territories or even in regard to Goa. Ultimately the case was decided and although the decision was not hundred per cent as we would have liked it to be—the majority decision, I mean—that decision made it quite clear that the basic attitude we had taken up was correct in regard to these. And it followed from that that we could go ahead and incorporate these territories into the Indian Union, which had been the repeated desire of the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. There was the Varishta Panchayat there which had passed a resolution to this effect.

So some time after the Hague Court decision, we gave further thought to this matter and came to the conclusion that we should give effect to that request of the panchayat there. That request was repeated recently unanimously and as a consequence of that, we have brought forward this Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, and a connected Bill which has been placed before this House in regard to the representation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in this House.

We have treated them as Union Territories deliberately because we do not want to split them up or put them in either the State of Gujarat or the State of Maharashtra. First of all, we are giving effect to the wishes of the people there in that matter. In effect, the whole procedure that we are adopting is to give effect to their wishes, and their wishes were that we should treat them as a unit. I do not know about the distant future, but for the time being, in the near future, they will continue to be treated as Union Territories. Therefore, for any hon. Member to ask us to split them up would be against their wishes, and I think it would not be right at all to do that.

Then there are suggestions made in some of the proposed amendments

that we should have added Goa, Deman and Diu etc. These amendments represent the laudable wishes and ambitions of some hon. Members, but they do not represent the facts. We are dealing with certain facts which happened in Dadra and Nagar Heveli. Obviously that situation is different from the situation of Goa, Daman and Diu, because these places are still under the occupation of the Portuguese Government, and for us to declare them now would not be in consonance with facts. As it is, we say that from the 11th August this territory will form part of the Indian Union. But that is not so in respect of the other territories on the 11th August, because they do not form part of the Indian Union. It is our wish and our desire, which I have no doubt, will be fulfilled that these other territories including especially Goa should come into the Indian Union. But as I just said, the coming in of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, is a happy augury and a presage of the future.

I do not think I need say much about this matter, but as we are dealing with this small relic of the old Portuguese Empire, it is well to remember the odd fact that the Portugese Empire is the biggest empire, possibly the worst too—but the biggest also—that exists today in this age of the liquidation of imperialism and colonialism. It is an odd fact that when great and more powerful empires have given way very largely, the Portuguese Empire should continue. It is, of course, in a bad way today and in its major territories in Africa, in Angola, the situation has been peculiarly horrible and painful, and probably even the past records of imperialist domination will not give us an example of what is happening now in Angola. I have no doubt in my mind that in Angola, and certainly, I think, also in other Portuguese domains like Mozambique etc. the Portuguese Empire is doomed.

Unfortunately, we do not get many facts about the Angola situation because nobody is allowed to go there. Some little time ago, probably some English Methodist missionaries who were working there came out and they gave a ghastly picture of what they had seen. This was the first time that facts from reliable authorities came out. Even so, very little is known yet, but what is known is enough to condemn the Portuguese authorities there and the Portuguese Government completely. I do not think it is going to be possible for the Portuguese Government to continue there for long, and all our sympathies—the sympathies of this House and of our people in this country—necessarily go out to the people of Angola.

I need not say much about Goa. It would be absurd for me to say that the freedom of Goa should depend on what happens in Africa. That would be wrong and not very creditable to us, that we should depend on other events in other continents for Goa to be free and to join the Indian Union. But the fact is that it is not a question of dependence, that in these matters one has to consider the entire picture because one thing affects another, and there is no doubt that the situation that has arisen in Africa has a certain connection with, and effect on, the situation in Goa. Whatever happens in Goa will ultimately be, of course, because of the people of Goa or the Government of India; these are the two authorities that function, that can function, and each will no doubt in its own way take action when the time is ripe for it or considered ready for it.

So this Bill I am presenting to this House for its consideration is a simple one which, I have no doubt, every Member of the House will accept as it is, because we cannot add other places to it; it has no meaning, it is not factual, it is not correct. We cannot be putting in things which are absolutely, on the face of them, incorrect, just to express our wishes. We may express them in some other form, if you like, but not in this Bill amending the Constitution. Our Constitution cannot be treated in

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

this casual and light way as to put in our wishes for the future in it.

I submit, therefore, that on this occasion because it represents for the first time, the form—legal and constitutional—of the removal of a part of the Portuguese Empire in India, we should accept it, of course, as it is and as a sign of the shadow of the future to come.

I believe that the members of the Varishta Panchayat of Dadra and Nagar Haveli have themselves come here, have been here for the last few days, to be present on what to them and to us is a historic occasion.

I should like to point out how well, during the last few years when they have been functioning there as the governing authority of a free territory, they have, no doubt advised by our Administrator, conducted the affairs of this territory. The place has been improved very greatly, I am told, in education and in other ways. Over and above that they have collected a large surplus of, I think, Rs. 18 lakhs.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 30 lakhs.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: However, it is a large sum. It will go into the Consolidated Fund of India, but that and more is going to be spent for the improvement and advancement of the people of these territories.

Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): This is an occasion when the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are to be congratulated. I think they deserve better congratulations than India deserved when it became independent, because India, after all, was a vast country. We had resources, and our numbers were large enough to put up a quarrel or struggle for independence. But these small enclaves managed to do it of their own, and they got rid of the yoke of slavery. So, they really deserve our heartiest congratulations.

I am glad that the Prime Minister has brought forward this Bill today. Tomorrow India is going to observe her Independence Day and it is good that on the eve of that day we are having our friends with us.

They have made a great sacrifice, no doubt, and by their model they have shown what patriotism means. They have been part and parcel of India for centuries together. They are not strangers to us, they are our own people, they are Indians. And so are those residing in Goa. I would have very much preferred the Prime Minister not emphasizing this fact in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that they are coming into the Union because of their own will, or because of their expressed desire to do so. Will or no will they are our own nationals, and therefore, no expression of their desire was needed. Whether they had expressed or not, for centuries together they had been Indians, a formal request from these people was not at all needed, and nobody on earth can question their citizenship of India, or that of the Goanese. I do not think it should go down as a precedent that people joining the Union must express their desire in so many words. They are members of the same vast family. They need not express a desire, it is their birth right to walk into the Union, and the formality of their expressing a desire through resolutions or things like that is not at all needed. I also insist that it may not be taken as a precedent for the future in the matter of Goa.

Practically the whole of India agrees to the idea of Goa being a part of the Union, although it is not virtually in our possession. Factually we are not in possession because there is still

foreign rule, and that foreign rule is as bad as ours was before 1947. We fought for independence not only against the British, but also against the Portuguese Empire. So, it is not a question of their not being a part of India. They are a part of the nation. Those who are in Diu, Daman and Goa are our own kith and kin, and they are a part of the nation.

Unfortunately we have not been able to free them so far. The policy of the Prime Minister has been one of absolute peace, and we have proved it all these years by not raising our finger. Many people would look at this policy with all types of doubts, but the proof of the success of this policy is that although it was a sustained type of non-violent struggle, we got Pondicherry, we got the French Empire out of its absolutely peacefully without any violent struggle. We got it without any bloodshed just as we got India. Of course, people suffered but there was no regular war with the British Empire, we got the whole of India free. Likewise we got the French possessions freed. In the same way, I hope very soon the time would come when Goa, Diu and Daman would also be free.

But because we have adopted this policy, it is not a commitment of the Government of India or the people of India. If we feel the necessity, we can also go to war. It is our liberty and right to go to war to free our territories from foreigners. It is an international right to get our people freed. Even the Government forces and the army might be deployed. If the army is deployed for this purpose, I do not think there can be any objection, because it is our right as an independent nation to get our territory released from slavery. After all, they are a part of our nation. Although factually they are not within the Union today, basically they belong to India.

In the case of Goa, Diu and Daman, I am glad this policy is paying dividends. and therefore it is not necessary for us to start a violent struggle for their freedom. If we persist in the same policy which we have practised so far and which has given us dividends, I am quite sure Goa, Diu and Daman will also soon come to India without a regular violent war; but that does not mean that we give up our right to go to war if it comes to that, but we are absolutely sure that this process will continue and we shall soon see these teritories become parts of India.

The Bill will be welcomed by everybody in India, and therefore unanimously approved. I only wanted to raise these points so that people may know that it is not a question of any formality. It is only because our Constitution has defined the territory of India and this territory is not there that this Bill has to come formally before Parliament to see that it is included legally in the Constitution. It is only for that purpose, otherwise no formality was needed.

I again voice my congratulations to the people of Nagar Haveli and Dadra for the bold fight they put up. It is a matter of pride for them and for the whole nation.

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee has allotted 2½ hours for all the stages of the Bill. The consideration stage is the more important. Therefore, I shall conclude consideration stage at 2.30. Then there will be half an hour for the clauses and all the other stages of the Bill. So, all the hon. Members may be present here at 2·30 when the motion for consideration is put to the House. It is to be carried by an absolute majority of the House and two-thirds of the Members present. A number of hon. Members want to speak and so hon. Members may be brief. Shri Dange.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): Sir, as far as this legislation is concerned, there is no necessity that it should be a special majority. It can be passed by a majority of Parliament in the normal course of legislation. I shall explain the point in a few minutes.

Mr. Speaker: But not now. There is no harm if we pass with a special majority. Does he say that if we pass this Bill with a special majority, there will be any difficulty?

Shri Naldurgkar: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Then, why should I give a ruling unnecessarily? Others may take a different view. It is always good to be on the safer side. Now, Shri Dange.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): Sir, the Prime Minister has said that it is a very small Bill but with a very big meaning—meaning which is not limited only to this country but which embraces the developments throughout the world. It is the symbolic liquidation of imperialism throughout the world. The area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli may be small but the fact that it is being taken away from Portugese Imperialism which has the biggest empire today in the world is itself a significant fact. I fully agree with the Bill that has been moved and a part of the sentiment expressed by the Prime Minister. I am sorry I am not in a happy position to agree with all the things he has stated because they contain certain shortcomings and I would certainly join with him in being one of those who would like to see this Bill as a fore runner of more Bills like this to come. But when? The Dadra and Nagar Haveli people rose in revolt and we congratulated them. But let us not forget that we have taken seven years to congratulate them. Seven years ago, they made it a fact that they were free and today, after seven years, we agree to the fact of their freedom. This is the meaning of this Bill and that is the shortcoming of the Bill. We are prepared to see people freeing themselves but we shall wait and wait and wait until the International Court of Justice puts its seal on their freedom before allowing this sovereign Parliament to say: we accept you within the Indian Union. That is a sad commentary on the freedom of a people who make themselves free, who want to be free and want to be in the Indian Union. That means that we shall similiarly wait for the Goans to free themselves and allow the Portuguese to refer to the same Court and after some years, perhaps in the next century, bring a Bill in this Parliament accepting the fact that Goa is free and allowing it to say: Parliament is pleased to accept them in the Indian Union. That is the meaning of this Bill. Those people fought seven years ago. It is not a fact that the Government of India did not render help; they did not render help perhaps openly. People rose and I know very well that the Government of India, may be indirectly or unofficially, did help; that was a good thing they did. This Bill is coming here now. It is not that they freed themselves and hence this Bill has come. It is because between the Portuguese and the area comprising Dadra and Nagar Haveli, there is the Indian territory and the Portuguese army cannot march in. Just because the Portuguese army cannot march in, the freedom of Dadra and Nagar Haveli becomes a fact. Seven years after making it a fact, today there is an amendment to the Constitution. That is the meaning of the whole thing. In any case, whatever be the reasons, be it seven years or twenty years after, it is a good thing that we are doing it and certainly it is a matter of congratulation that we are doing it four days before the 15th of August as the Bill comes into effect from the 11th of August.

Seven years ago, on the 15th of August, there was a march of the Indian people towards Goa and on the borders of Bandra I was personally present; I had the fortune to be present there. I saw how our people ran in and how they were shot. One of the persons who was shot at during that time—a lady Member—is today present in the House. What would she be feeling? Seven years ago she fought for Goa and still Goa is not here in

the Bill. The Bill talks only of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Certainly as a loyal member of the Congress she is prepared to fight again. But are people allowed to fight? Of course somebody may ask: who prevents them? People are not only prepared to march into Goa. A small batch of 5,000 volunteers with rifles can liberate Goa in three minutes. But is the Government of India going to stand by these people? I know there is diplomacy; there is international politics and all that. But what is the use of shedding tears about Angloa? The Angolans are dying. Are we prepared to open a second front against the Portuguese imperialism in order to help the Angolans? That is the quesion. If we open a second front against the Portuguese in Goa then there may come some understanding from the International Court. There is India, a mighty power with 400 million people, prepared to take over Goa and fight against Portuguese imperialism. Who will oppose us? Do you think that the NATO powers from whom Portugual is getting some help are going to fight against us? Nothing of the kind; they are not going to do so. They may threaten. But we know that threats do not matter in these days of capitalist and imperialist retreat. Liberation movements of many countries, even most backward people, have won. We are a people of 400 million. Our Army is there and we have supersonic planes assembled in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. They were congratulated by the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister. We are not prepared to take over little Goa in our hands and yet we congratulate Angola. What is the use? The empty congratulation of such a mighty power is no use. It is not a small thing. We have got the prestige; the Prime Minister himself personally has a prestige. The moment he decides to add one more line here—Goa, Diu and Daman there is nobody on earth who will oppose him. But this sovereign Parliament will add a line only when somebody else has made it a fact for us. Wonderful heroism! Somebody takes it for us and then we add it here. It should not be so. Let us do it for ourselves.

My submission is that the Bill is a good one on the eve of the 15th August; it is a happy augury. A sentiment has been expressed that it is a fore runner of more Bills to come. But the question is there. With 50,000 people in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, it took seven years for the Government. With five lakhs of people in Goa, will they take 70 years? Is that the ratio? I should like to make a request to the Prime Minister that he should take further steps and proper steps to make the freedom of Goa, Diu and Daman also a fact.

Shri Tyagi: God willing, you will have it soon.

Shri S. A. Dange: People willing, you will have it soon not God willing. God was not willing for Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It was those people who rose in revolt and made it a fact. If God helps it, it is so much better: if He does not, let us help God. Therefore, I surely will expect a better expression of policy from the Prime Minister on this question. People are ready to march into Goa. The Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti has passed a resolution that "we are prepared to gather 5,000 volunteers", I should say, with rifles. Somebody may ask, "where will you get the rifles?" Well, Dadra and Nagar Haveli people also got rifles when they rose, and we know where they got them, because the people in India were willing to let them have them. If the people in India and the ruling forces are prepared to left them have them, they will get them. If they do not want them to have the technicality of sending 5,000 volunteers inside Goa, let them allow them a non-technical march of the 5,000 people into Goa. I do not want the Prime Minister to get up and say, "I will allow them" or "I do not allow them". I do not want now any expression of view like that, if possible. Goa is a critical problem today for us, and I hope that will be resolved as soon as possible.

The last point which I want to mention is this. It is a little commentary.

[Shri S. A. Dange]

It is a very good thing, namely, that these little people, the Worlis of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, when they were outside the Indian Union, had the pleasure of having a surplus budget. Now, they will be inside the Union and that amount will be consolidated into the funds of India. I hope hence forward they will not have a deficit budget, because the moment they become part of this wonderful scheme, and the amount becomes part of the Consolidated fund of India, the question of viability of that Territory and all that might arise! A small, little group of people, a backward area, could accumulate Rs. 30 lakhs; now, when they will have the pleasure of coming into the Indian union, I hope they will not be saddled with the burdens of deficit budgets with the wonderful administration that they will inherit. In this way, we have not been able to solve the tribal problem in India. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli areas are essentially tribal areas. It is an extension of the Worlis of the Thana district, and the moment we take hold of these tribals and the tribal people, we know what happens to them. Our civilisation, based on capitalism, and their civilisation which is yet backward, get into conflict. The system of sowcards, money-lenders, trustees and contractors will develop there too and ultimately the poor people, the tribals, will get bewildered and dissatisfied. Certain intellectual forces are rising amongst them, and certain capitalist forces also may start growing there, and they may get an ambition, "Why not we as tribals have our own civilisation and have our own administrative units etc." Ultimately, when they become big enough, then, the ambition of a State arises. Unfortunately, we have developed a method; that is, whenever anybody develops an ambition to have a particular State of his own, we fight against it, whatever be the reason; whether it be the Nagas, Manipuris, Tripuris or the Jaintia Hills or any other hills. We just are not able to understand what is happening there. They are getting into consciousness. We, a traditionally big nation, dare not yet see a small nation, a subnation, our own part, trying to set up as an independent unit, independent block, with an independent culture and independent civilisation. We get into conflict and we try to suppress them. Here also that problem will come. These Worlis, these Bhils or the like and all the tribals in our country are getting into a new consciousness. We hope our older civilisation, now taking the form of Big Capital, will not suppress their regional living, thinking, tradition and culture. Merely appointing administrators will not help. The administrators are sent from here, projected from our civilisation, into their own civilisation. What happens is, we try to lift them. Lifting them up means, first, ruining their civilisation, and so they rise against us in spite of our good desire to assimilate them. That is what has happened in regard to Nagaland, and what is happening in many of the hill or tribal areas. Therefore, I would request the Prime Minister personally and the Prime Minister as such and the Congress Party to pay attention to this tribal problem in a new way. Give up the superiority of a big nation trying to take hold of these tribals and "lifting" them into a higher civilisation. They have their own civilisation which is quite good. So, a new one has to be reared in a proper way, not on the basis of ruination; ruining first what is already inside and then trying to impose something which we think is better. There, the conflict arises. I hope that Dadra and Nagar Haveli will not face that fate, wherein, by taking them into the Indian union, we try to impose our faults of the Capitalist administration on them.

There is a Varishta Panchayat, a panchayat run from below by the tribals themselves in their own way and not by rules made from above. If that sort of rule from above comes into existence, and if they want to have the ambition of being a sort of political unit, a small unit, why not allow them to have it? In Europe, there are States with 10 million people, nine mil-

lion people and even 1½ million people, as their population. They have their those tribal people are baffled—a very people and even 1½ million people, as their population. They have their own States with army, navy and everything. Why should we be afraid of a small unit with five million people becoming a State? Why is it necessary that we must insist that a State must have 70 million population or 50 million population? Why should we insist that there must be a viable unit? What is this viability? It means you must have a Supreme Court, a high court, the high court judges, Deputy Secretaries and all such paraphernalia like Governors, Ministers, Secretaries, etc. and make a budget with 50 per cent of it to be spent on this super-structure, and then you ask, "Will that be viable according to this?" The poor area is not viable according to this whole paraphernalia. It is not viable and it will not be viable. This viability is a bogus concept that is imported in the formation of States, in the concept of our organising the Indian union or federation. Therefore, those tribal people are baffled—a very good people, who want to have a small State. Why not allow a small tribal people, to have a State of their own? In that panchayat, if there is a Secretary of the panchayat, just call him a Minister. Satisfy them. Give them the right and self-respect due to the tribals.

But then you will say, "A Minister will only belong to a State which is a viable State. Everybody else will be either a Secretary or an administrator." If the ambition of the tribal is satsified, in this federation we will have excellent tribals, and then, integrating them with the Indian union, you can develop a proper federation. But I am sorry to note that on the question of tribals we are completely on the wrong track. We suspect them. This is the suspicion of the snobbery of an advanced civilisation: the way the British suspected us. "Are we capable of self-Government?"—they used to ask us. We ask the same question of the tribals: "Are you fellows capable of self-Government? You do not know how to wear even a cloth and you live in forests. Are you capable of governing yourselves?" This snobbery of the British which was inherited by us, is now being imposed on the sub-national people of the tribals now that we have become independent. We must overcome this snobbery. This is the snobbery of capitalist civilisation no doubt. Therefore, I would expect the Prime Minister and the Congress Party to pay particular attention to this aspect, from this point of view, namely, how to reconcile these conflicts and overcome them, and assimilate the people in our civilisation for further progress.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no section of the House which does not welcome the integration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli with the Indian Union. As the Prime Minister himself said, and the speakers who precede me have also referred to that fact, that exactly seven years ago the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli rose and made themselves free. We are now only giving recognition to that fact by incorporating that area in the Union of India.

This day, we should not also forget the other facts, namely, that the freedom struggle of the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is very much part of the larger struggle for freedom of the people of the Portuguese colonial territories on the soil of India: I mean the freedom struggle of the people of Goa, Daman and Diu. As a matter of fact, here, in one of the official papers also,—the report of the Review Officer of Dadra and Nagar Haveli—adverts to the fact, namely, that the deliberation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli was carried out on the 1st July 1954 and 2nd August, 1954 respectively by volunteers of the Goan parties acting in co-operation with the local inhabitants of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. It seems that in our anxiety to be very correct, very precise and very constitutional, we want to keep this

[Shri Tridip Kumar Chaudhuri]

question of freedom and integration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli separate from the wider question of freedom of Goan people. As a matter of fact,, in 1954 the Goan people themselves had risen in revolt and the Goans living in India and other people had also marched to help them. A similar thing happened in Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The Goan patriots went to Dadra and Nagar Haveli and took a leading part in organising the people there, particularly the Tribals and the Tribals also rose. It is meet and proper that we remember with gratitude and respect one name, the name of Dr. T. B. Cunha, who was foremost in the struggle for freedom of the Goan people, who is no longer with us, and who took a leading part in the liberation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

13 hrs.

As the previous speaker, Shri Dange said, we cannot separate this question of the integration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli from the liberation of the entire Goan people and their integration with the Indian Union. That is why I have tabled two small amendments for just giving expression to that demand. The Prime Minister said that this amendment given by me and some other Members represents a laudable objective, but it is not a fact. I know that it is not a fact and that these territories—Goa, Daman and Diu—are still under Portuguese occupation. But what prevents us from making a constitutional declaration from this Parliament that these are our territories and we assert our legal claim over it? There is nothing which can bar us from doing so.

But one might ask, what is the use? After all, in accordance with our declared policy, we are not going to march our army to take possession of these territories. Here I want to refer to the peculiar fact represented by the peculiar spectacle of Pondicherry. Pondicherry and other former French possessions are now *de facto* our territories. We rule and administer them, but they have not been transferred to us *de jure* and as a result, in spite of the fact that they are being administered by us, Pondicherry and other former French colonies do not legally and constitutionally form part of the territory of the Union of India. So, in this case, my intention has been to have a declaration from this Parliament that Goa, Daman and Diu are our territories. While we have to recognise the fact that these territories are under Portuguese occupation, at the same time, we do not concede that this gives them any legal right to be there, and there should be a declaration to that effect from this Parliament.

The Prime Minister also made a reference to the inter-connection of the things that are happening in Angola and other African colonies of Portugal and the future political developments of Goa. But there has been one immediate effect of Angolan developments. As soon as this Angolan movement started, immediately all the freedom fighters and political prisoners who had been released from jail one or two years back have been now imprisoned. Even the most prominent of them, Shri Purushottam Kakurkar, who was once imprisoned, deported to Lisbon, from where he was released and he came to India. With the permission of the Portuguese Government, he went to Goa and engaged himself in constructive activity. Without any ostensible reason, he has also been arrested. Not only he, but my information is that by this time about 400 to 500 former political prisoners and new political workers have been arrested.

One Indian, who was imprisoned in Goa—Shri Mohan Lakshman Ranade—has been deported to Lisbon. From our side, as is the usual rule with us, we have made only strong protests, stronger protests, and so on. I do not say that we look on these things with equanimity; perhaps we are very sorry and we feel strongly about these things. But somehow or other, we are

inhabited from taking that sort of action which would make our sorrow, grief and sympathy for these people a reality. That is why on this solemn occasion when we are bringing back within the told of our free nation the 50,000 people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, we should also bear in mind that our task is not complete and we must not only depend on international events to move spontaneously in such a manner as to give us Goa and other territories which are still in Portuguese possession as rewards or windfalls coming from the sky. We have to fight for them and according to me we have not up till now done our duty fully by the people of Goa and other Portuguese territories.

Coming to the more concrete aspect of the administrative set-up that is being proposed, the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Bill only gives sanction to the present set-up with some little changes and by virtue of the amendment of article 240 of the Constitution, the President will be empowered to make such regulations for the administration and good government of Dadra and Nagar Haveli that he deems fit, so that further reforms can be effected. But it is necessary at this stage also to take note of the fact that the Varishta Panchayat to which we are giving some kind of advisory jurisdiction has not been an elected body. The Review Officer of the Government of India who went there to study conditions for himself has said that the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli very strongly feel that they should be more directly associated with the administration of the territory. He has suggested here—I am reading from the report of the Review Officer:—

> "There was a general feeling that the Administration did not adequately associate the people of the area with their administration. The people desired to participate more directly in their own government. The suggested pattern of local administration keeps this desire of the people in view."

The pattern which he suggested was that at least the gram panchayats should be elected; there might be indirect election to the varishta panchayats, but on the whole he has discountenanced an absolutely nominated varishta panchayat as it exists now. An elective Varishta Panchayat is all the more necessary because—Shri Dange also referred to that point—the majority of the people are tribals. Out of 9,877 households, 88 per cent are adivasis comprising of Varlis mainly depending upon agriculture. But the danger there from the social and economic point of view is that the distribution of land tenures is uneven. In this connection, Sir, the Review Officer has brought out the fact that 149 Khatedars, overwhelmingly non-Adivasis, are large landowners paying land revenue between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,300. If that is so, the majority of the Khatedars are held by non-Adivasi sahukars and the like, and these are the people who, I am afraid, will manage to get into these nominated bodies if an elected system is not introduced as early as possible.

Sir, this report is by an officer sent by the Government of India.

13:14 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

He has given us a very useful and factual report. I hope the Government would take the recommendations that he has made into consideration and give effect to them under the rule-making powers and law-making powers of the President under article 240.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this important Bill which wipes out of existence the vestige of Portugal rule in India for 175 years brings back to my mind the memory of an attempt made by valiant Indian youths when they attempted to liberate another Portuguese enclave—Goa. Sir, my mind goes back to a story of six years to

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

a day when the Goa Vimochan Sahayak Samiti, of which I have the privilege of being the Chairman, gave a call to the youths of India to march into Goa unarmed, a call that was responded by no less than 2000 volunteers, and on the eve of Independence Day unarmed they marched there. But strangely enough, they were denied transport facilities by the Government of Bombay. Truck drivers were forbidden to carry them and the volunteers marched 65 miles on foot to enter the territory of Goa. Sir, I think this House must pay its tribute to these martyrs who entered the territory of Goa absolutely unarmed and fell victims to the bullets of Portuguese soldiers. I think we owe a deep debt of gratitude to these martyrs whom we remember very gratefully, and I think it is because of valiant acts of people such as these that today we are in a position to discuss this Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill.

Sir, this Bill, simple as it is, is fraught with very great significance. In the first place, it is a vindication of the stand taken by Marathas for centuries, namely, that they never regarded the Portuguese as rulers of these enclaves and never permitted them to rule these enclaves as sovereign bodies. Whatever the position may be that is revealed from the judgment given by the Hague Tribunal, the fact does remain that even if Portugal did manage to have sovereignty in this area today that sovereignty has been completely overthrown by the people residing in these very enclaves. Sovereignty is a thing which can be established, but it can as well be disestablished and the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli have over-thrown that sovereignty so that nothing remains of that sovereignty today even if it at all existed.

There is one thing which appears to me to be a reasonable and logical conclusion of this Bill. It may be that for reasons of administrative facility and for the time being we are merging these enclaves as territories of the Indian Union. But I think, normally and logically, they belong to two States—some to Gujerat and some to Maharashtra, and there is a natural barrier between Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the river Daman Ganga, which separates them. I think the sooner we merge these enclaves into the respective States, the better it will be for us.

I have not been able to understand what the hon. Prime Minister said, that the residents of these enclaves want to preserve their integrity and it is desirable not to distribute them between two different States. I am unable to accept that suggestion. It is true that the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli have expressed their desire to be integrated with the Indian Union. But that does not mean that they want to remain as Union Territories only. I think the administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli will suffer by reason of the fact that they will be administered from a thousand miles away. It is very necessary that these people who naturally belong ethnologically, linguistically and otherwise to certain States must be merged into these States. I therefore hope that this Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill will have to be regarded as a transitional measure which will have the ultimate object, namely, of merger of these people into the States where they belong.

There is one more aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. There is the question of a surplus of Rs. 30 lakhs. I am rather surprised that in a backward area where proper educational facilities still do not exist, where medical relief is practically unknown, there should have at all accumulated any surplus instead of it being spent on the day-to-day requirements of the people there. I am not at all satisfied by the mere paragraph mentioned in the Financial Memorandum, that later on for developmental purposes if necessary

the Centre will step in. I think there is great need for the Centre to step in and help, and I am sure the Centre will not be found niggardly in this respect.

Sir, we welcome this Bill as constituting one great advance, namely, wiping out Portuguese rule from Dadra and Nagar Haveli. We all hope and pray that soon we shall have the privilage of having similar Bills for wiping out Portuguese rule from Goa, Daman and Diu. My friend Shri Dange said that it was not difficult, if the Government gave support to the people of India, to get Goa in a matter of days. I think the people of India do not need even the support of the Government of India. If they are only permitted to liberate Goa, and that too unarmed, it can be done. But the tragedy of the situation is that any effort, organised effort, on the part of the people of India to assist the people of Goa to rise up and join hands with them, that is being curbed by the Government of India and the Government of Bombay. That is the tragedy of Goa today.

I hope, Sir, that with the passage of this Bill Government will reconsider its position and its policy with regard to Goa. Let it not be imagined that Goa requires force to be used for the purpose of liberation. It is not so. What is required is the massive moral support of the 40 crores of people.

Shri Tyagi: That is there.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Government support is not there, and that is exactly my point. If the hon. Member were listening to me, I said that when 2,000 volunteers went there, the Government of Bombay obstructed their march and prevented them from going to Goa. I am surprised, my hon. friend says that there is sympathy. What type of sympathy is it?

Shri Tyagi: It cannot be divulged.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: As I was saying, with the passage of this Bill, I want the Government to reconsider the position, reconsider the policy and re-orientate the policy. Goa can be liberated in a matter of days without any help from the Government of India, provided only Government do not obstruct the people of this country from achieving what they think they can achieve. I hope this Bill will be a signal to the Portuguese power to pack up and get out, while going is good; otherwise, it may have to face the consequences for which it will be sorry.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): We all rejoice at this historic event, and we have to congratulate most heartily the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for their great achievement of having added a glorious chapter to our history. They have by their own effort ended what could be called an ugly historical anachronism. The beauty of the matter is that what they have done was purely spontaneous. The spontaneous character of this movement for independence and the voluntary nature of their merger with India require the praise of all. In fact, after seeing this event, our brethren who are still under Portuguese or other foreign occupation are hungry and are thirsting for merger with India. No other proof is needed for that. As the Prime Minister has stated, we can expect this spontaneous action to have a sort of pleasant chain reactions and, within a very short time, even territories like Pondicherry, which are, though under *de facto* possession by us, are still not under *de jure* possession by this country, will become constituent units of India.

The leader of the Communist group was saying that we were neglectful of foreign occupation of parts of India, we could have helped the people living there to liberate themselves, that we need not be afraid of other countries and so on and so forther. It is all very easily said and it may look quite plausible. But we have before us cases which are more or less similar or somewhat where the action suggested

[Shri Narasimhan]

by him has not been taken by other countries. Take the case of Honkong which is claimed by the Chinese to be Chinese territory. Still, it is under the occupation of Britain. They have not taken any military action to liberate Hongkong from Britain. Again, take the case of Taiwan which is claimed by Communist China. It is still occupied by the Kuomintang regime. Although China is a big country, they are putting up with it instead of creating an unpleasant situation by taking military action.

Therefore, in international dealings it is not so easy or simple to march or send your armies and achieve results. Even big countries like China are waiting rather than precipitating matters by taking military action. So, there is nothing wrong in our trying to get things done peacefully. In the big chapter of the history of the battle of the Asian countries, which were under colonial occupation of western countries for long centuries, for independence, five or ten years is not a long period. In fact, more harm can be done by hustling things. So, the policy of our Government has been well-vindicated and our patience has been well justified. I do hope that further rejoicings, which are natural and spontaneous, will follow soon on the liberation of other areas occupied by foreign powers.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me a short time to make one or two observations on this very important Bill. Let us first understand the nature of the Bill as it is. To my mind, it is an occasion for all of us to rejoice. But what is the real nature of the Bill? It is something like this. If you have a property anywhere in the country, you are sometimes called upon to prove that property is yours. As a proof of it, people will ask whether there is any entry in your name in the record of rights or not. So long as the property has not been mentioned in the record of rights of that particular village, your claim is not recognised because the world finds itself in a difficulty to understand its reality and authenticity. What we are doing today is only removing that want of proof which the world really needs.

The people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli have become free seven years ago and they have been carrying on all these years in spite of all the troubles. We also knew that they were free. But the world does not regard them as part of India at all, because India has not taken that historical step to bring up the fact in the one record which the world recognises, which alone, in fact, is proof for the world of it being a part of India, namely, inclusion of its name in the Schedule to the Indian Constitution. There is a particular Schedule in our Constitution which mentions all our territories and our boundaries. Today we are making that change, making a formal entry, stating to the whole world that this property is there and anybody looking at it in any other way will be guilty of showing a feeling of hostility towards the Indian nation as such. They have become part and parcel of India today legally and constitutionally and from today India's sovereightly extends over that territory.

That being the case, the introduction by way of amendments in the Constitution of other things also is quite an indication of a laudable desire to my mind. But, as has been stated, the facts which exist in regard to them are somewhat different from the facts in regard to questions that are being discussed in the Bill. It is not a question of our asserting our rights. It is a question of establishing a proof and demonstrating it to the whole world.

Here I want to mention one thing, and that is with regard to the observation which my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi, has made. He has taken objection because this Territory has been treated as a Union Territory on knowing the wishes of the people of Dadra

and Nagar Haveli. I believe that objection is not correct. What should be the status of the people under the Government of India is a matter to be determined by the people themselves. It is not to be determined because of the area of that particular territory; it is not a matter which depends upon the number of people who are residing there; it is not considered because of the resources of that particular area; its viability etc. All those things are artificial things. When you imagine a form of government in your own way to be imposed upon the people in spite of their own desire to be a part of you in a particular way or not. You are wrong. The recognition of the question of self-determination is an important principle to determine the status of those particular people. That has been tacitly recognised in this document. I, therefore, think that this Bill is a hope to many other people in India who are also urging their claims which the Government of India has not been able to accept. They want to occupy a particular status in this land. I am glad to find that the people of Vidarbha and the people of the Punjab are among those who are urging their claims. Ultimately, the matter will have to be decided by finding out what the wishes of the people are and whether the solution is in accordance with the principle of self-determination or not. That is an important point. Perhaps this may be a real solution to many questions arising out of the re-distribution of provinces. It has become a tremendous qutestion. This principle will admit of a reasonable and wholesome solution satisfactory to all the parties concerned. That is another matter which I consider of enough importance.

Perhaps the sarcastic observations made by Shri Tyagi on this principle are more due to his misapprehension of the context in which those observations have been made in the statement rather than on a thorough study of the questions involved here.

I want to take one more minute before concluding my speech. Many people think that this is a new laurel or a new feather in our cap for the principles of peace, order, *ahimsa* and everything which we have been standing for as main principles of policy. I am one of those who stand for these principles. There is no doubt about it. But the entry of Dadra and Nagar Haveli here is not because we have been doing anything for it. Actually, the people there fought and got their liberty. We are having it registered here today. But we have to give them help in spite of what the Portuguese Government was doing by refusing them a passage. They wanted to claim passage and invade those territories for establishing again their dominion over them by sending their army and navy. We did not allow them to do that. The position in regard to gaining our territories which have been wrongly occupied and which they refused to part with has to be properly understood. It is not by merely saying that we shall wait that we can help them. We cannot always depend upon the goodwill of the United Nations or of the International Court of Justice at the Hague also. They may not always give a decision in our favour. You have to show that behind that not only are the people there fighting but the entire sovereign Government of India is behind them by some Act, something like what has been done in the case of Dadra and Nagar Haveli where you did not allow the Portuguese to enter. We questioned their right to go there. Some such step has to be taken. But it is a matter for the Foreign Affairs Department to consider. Sitting idly, waiting for better days and lodging protests is not the way to get them back. That way this difficult question of reclaiming our territories occupied by the foreigners cannot be solved properly. This one observation I want to make by way of caution. Do not be complecent. That is what I want to say. Be always prepared to create some sort of a situation in which without com-

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

ing into direct conflict with law you can give a demonstration of the whole of India being behind the demand of the people of Goa and of showing the resistance of the people of India to the oppression of our people by the Portuguese Government. That has to be done in one way or the other. As to how you can do it, I leave it to those who are directly concerned with it. If you consider my way, I may make my suggestions also. But today is not the proper time to do it. Anyhow, I congratulate the people both of Dadra and Nagar Haveli on having been one with us. I congratulate ourselves also for having got the opportunity of embracing them as our own brothers.

श्री यादव नारायण जाधाव (मालेगांव) : सभापति महोदय, जो बिल सामने आया है, उसका मैं सहर्ष स्वागत करता हूं ।

इस बिल के द्वारा दादरा और नगर हवेली को हिन्दुस्तान के साथ शरीक किया जा रहा है । इसके साथ साथ अभी अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने गोआ, दमन और दीव के बारे में अभी अपनी भावनायें व्यक्त की हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि कोई अमेंडमेंट लाना उचित नहीं होगा । इसके बारे में जो बात पंडित जी ने कही है, मैं उसको मानता हूं । लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कभी कभी लोगों के दिमागों में ऐसी एक हवा पैदा कर देते हैं लेकिन उसको हमेशा भरे रहने नहीं देते हैं । अभी कुछ दिन पहिले पंजाब में उन्हों ने कहा था कि गोआ को आजाद कराना तो चन्द घंटों का काम है । ऐसी ही हवा उन्होंने १९५४ और १९५५ में पैदा की थी ।

गोआ विमोचन समिति बम्बई में स्थापित हुई । पूरे हिन्दुस्तान से और हिन्दुस्तान की हर स्टेट से गोआ को आजाद करने के लिये काफी लोग वहां आये । मुझे याद है कि वह दिन जब १४ अगस्त १९५५ को रात के दस बजे मैं गोआ के अन्दर घुसा था दो सौ वालेंटियरों के साथ और पूरी एक रात में हम गोआ के अन्दर ३२ मील तक चले गये थे । हम मोरिजम देहात तक पहुंच गये थे । यह बहुत बड़ा देहात है । रात को जाते वक्त हम को जिन लोगों ने रास्ता बताया, मुझे याद है उनके नाम, एक नाथ और तुका राम । बहुत अच्छे खासे प्यारे नाम हैं ये । उनके दिलों में गोआ को आजाद कराने की जो उमंग थी, वह आज भी मेरे सामने है । लेकिन आज तक उस उमंग को लोगों की आजाद होने की उमंग को हमारी सरकार बिल्कुल भी पूरा नहीं कर सकी है ।

13.38 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

कांग्रेस के एक माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ दिन तक मिनिस्टर भी रह चुके हैं, त्यागी जी, उन्होंने इस बात को छेड़ा है, पंडित जी भी इसको बार बार छेड़ते हैं । लेकिन यह कहना कि गोआ के लोगों ने खुद-ब-खुद आजाद होने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये, इस बात को मैं नामुमकिन समझता हूं । दादरा, और नगर हवेली और गोआ दमन और दीव, की स्थिति में काफी फर्क है । आज मैंने **टाइम्स आफ इंडिया** में एडीटोरियल पढ़ा है उसमें भी इसका जिक्र किया गया है । उनकी एक खास पोजीशन है । गोआ दमन और दीव में सारे जहां के राफ्ट काफी मदद ला सकते हैं और वहां के लोगों को दबा सकते हैं ।

१५ अगस्त को सवेरे मोरजिम देहात में ३२ मील अन्दर हमने झंडा वादन किया । हजारों लोग वहां चोरी छिपे आये हुये थे और खड़े थे । वे चाहते थे कि झंडावादन में शरीक हों । लेकिन वे डरते थे । उनको

मालूम था कि अगर वे इसमें शरीक होते हैं तो उनकी जिन्दगी, उनकी प्रापर्टी खतरे में थी। १५ अगस्त के रोज मैं जिन साथियों के साथ, करीब करीब ५० साथियों के साथ मोन्जिम गया तो हमारे पास खाने के लिये कुछ नहीं था। मैं गांव में गया, देहातियों से जिनके लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वे आजाद हों, कोशिश की कुछ खाने को मिल जाये। हर घर में मैं गया, लोगों ने मुझे कहा कि हम आजाद होना चाहते हैं और हम आजाद नहीं हो सकते हैं, बिना हिन्दुस्तान की मदद के। हम चाहते हैं कि हम आपका स्वागत करें, आप को खाने को दें, पीने को दें, लेकिन अगले दिन हमारी क्या हालत होगी ? आपके गिरफ्तार हो जाने के बाद हम कह नहीं सकते हैं। कितनी उमंग है उनके अन्दर आजाद होने की। इसको बयन नहीं किया जा सकता है। वे जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के, भारत के भाइयों की मदद के बगैर वे आजाद नहीं हो सकते हैं। उस दिन पोर्तगीज सैनिकों के हमें गिरफ्तार करने के बाद दुनियां के कई पत्र पंडित (Press Representative) वहां आये और सवेरे मुझ से मिले क्यों कि मैं उस गिरोह का लीडर था। उन्होंने मुझ से पूछा कि अगर गांधी जी जिन्दा होते गोआ के बारे में उनकी क्या राय होती। मैंने उन से कहा कि अगर भारत की आजादी के बाद गांधी जी जिन्दा होते तो यह स्पष्ट है कि वे पहला कदम रखते गोआ की आजादी के लिये, और उन्होंने इस बात को मान कर कहा कि वे गांधी जी को बायोग्राफी लिखने जा रहे हैं और वे इस बात का जिक्र उस बायोग्राफी में जरूर करेंगे। यह बात बाहर के लोग मानते हैं, हमारे यहां के लोग मानते हैं। लेकिन इसके लिये जो मदद हमको पहुंचानी चाहिये वह पहुंचायी नहीं जाती है। सन् १९५५ में जब चार या पांच हजार लोग गोआ विमोचन समिति की तरफ से गये तो वेलगांव से काफी लोगों को मोटर से जाने दिया गया। लेकिन बाद में टेलिफोन कनेक्शनन्स और दूसरे जरिये से जो मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट मिलता था उसे रोका गया। मुझे याद है १७०० लोग बम्बई से लड़के और लड़कियों को लेकर वेलगांव से गोआ के बार्डर तक पैदल चले गये उन को तीन दिन तक लागातार चलना पड़ा। हमारी मिलिटरी की मदद भी हमें मिली। हमारे नाम उन्होंने लिख लिये और कहा कि हमारी पूरी हमदर्दी तुम्हारे साथ है। इतना होते हुए भी ऐन वक्त पर सरकार की पालीसी बदल गई। १५ अगस्त, १९५५ के दिन बोलते हुए पंडित जी ने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि गोआ को हमें आजाद करना है लेकिन यह केवल जिक्र करने से नहीं होता। चन्द घंटों में हम गोआ को आजाद कर सकते हैं। उन्होंने यह बात पंजाब के अन्दर कही, लेकिन अगर वे इस पर अमल करने को लिये तैयार न हों तो लोगों के दिलों में झूठी आशा पैदा करना पंडित जी जैसे हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को शोभा नहीं देता। वे बड़े आदमी हैं, हम उन को श्रद्धा प्रदान करते हैं, लेकिन उन का यह फर्ज नहीं है। जब अफ्रीका में हमारे हिन्दी और अफ्रीकी भाइयों के ऊपर जुल्म होता था तो क्या वे उन के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिये गांधी जी नहीं गये ? क्या पंडितजी का यह फर्ज नहीं है कि गोआ में सालाजारशाही की तरफ से जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं उन के खिलाफ वे लड़ें ? मैं चाहता हूं कि पंडित जी को पहला सैनिक बन कर जाना चाहिये और गोआ को आजाद बनाना चाहिये।

इन सब बातों के साथ साथ दादरा और नगर हवैली के साथियों ने केवल अपने बल पर ही नहीं आजादी पाई। हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे भाइयों की मदद भी उन को थी। उन के पीछे हमारी सदिच्छा थी। उन्होंने अपनी आजादी प्राप्त की है हमारी सदच्छिा के सहारे। हम जानते हैं कि पोर्चगीज लोग बड़े कायर होते हैं। जब हम २०० लोग गये तो हमें गिरफ्तार करने के बाद तेरेखोल की खांडी के नजदीक एक पहाड़ी के पास बैठा दिया था वहां डर के मारे

[श्री यादव नारायण जाधव]

मुड़ मुड़ कर देखते थे कि कहीं और लोग तो नहीं आयेंगे। वे इतने डरपोक हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमें इजाजत दी जाये तो, मैं एक महाराष्ट्र की बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, जैसा गोआ विमोचन समिति के चेयरमैन ने कहा, हर एक स्टेट से काफी लोग आ सकते हैं। यहां पर हमारी बहन है, उन का हमें शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहिये। कि दो गोलियों का निशाना बनने पर भी, एक पेट में और दूसरी बगल में, गोआ के दोस्त ने उन से पूछा है खत लिख कर कि वे उन से मिलना चाहते हैं और जानना चाहते हैं कि वे कौन से रास्ते से जा सकती हैं। ऐसी बहादुर औरतें हैं जिन्होंने हमारे लिये मिसालें पेश की हैं। अगर उन को इशारा किया जाय तो वे गोआ की आजादी के लिये जाने को तैयार हैं। जैसा पंडित जी ने पंजाब में कहा कि वह चन्द घंटों का काम है, अगर यही भावना और यही मनोवृत्ति प्रधान मंत्री की है तो इस के लिये प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये कि चन्द घंटों में गोआ को आजाद किया जाय।

इन भावनाओं के साथ जो बिल सदन के सामने आया है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं।

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): The introduction and passage of this Bill, I am sure, is an occasion for universal rejoicing, though the delay that has taken place in the matter has been rightly noted. The fact has to be remembered that the International Court of Justice at The Hague had disposed of Portugal's case against India as early as on the 12th April, 1960. And it was held by that Court that India was within her international obligations and had acted in accordance with those international obligations in not allowing her territory for passage of foreign troops to these two enclaves, and that is how these two enclaves forms part of the Indian Union.

Perhaps the Government may feel like telling us why this delay of more than one and a half years has taken place in bringing before the House a simple measure like this which the Prime Minister has rightly characterised as non-controversial. That apart, an element of controversy has been brought into the consideration of the Bill, and the Leader of the Communist Party who, I find, is not here at the moment, said that it has taken almost seven years to remove the blots of Portuguese colonialism on the free India. That sentiment has been echoed by most of the speakers we heard this morning. But I wonder how the hon. the Leader of the Communist Party has forgotten that a more aggressive and sensitive country than India namely, Communist China, after its emergence from colonial thraldom, even today, endures the Portuguese territory of Macao on its own mainland. I thought at least the Communist Party should give some credit to this Government and the Prime Minister that whereas the Government of India have been able to acquire at least these two enclaves, the mighty government of China with all its threats of nuclear explosions and with all its mighty pressure which is being mounted against India, has not dared to raise its finger against the Portuguese. And I would like to ask, what about the British possession, Kowloon, on the Chinese mainland; what about Hong Kong?

Therefore, these heroic words apart, though we appreciate the sentiments, it should not be suggested in seriousness that the Government of India or the Congress Party or maybe the Prime Minister is not serious about eliminating these foreign possessions from our land.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Are we sure that Shri Mahanty is speaking from his own seat?

Shri Mahanty: Perhaps I shall better take care of myself without any guidance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I thought and therefore I did not interfere!

Shri Mahanty: Therefore, that apart, the fact has to be remembered that it is not as simple as a mere inscription about Goa, Demand and Diu in the Bills, as was suggested by Shri Dange, which is going to solve the problem. Friends have suggested that with a little gesture from the Government of Bombay or the Government of India, when the Indian citizens march into these territories, Portuguese colonialism will evaporate. I have great respect for my friends but I should like to tell them that they are innocents abroad. The fact has to be remembered that Portugual is a part of the NATO Alliance, and one of the articles of that Treaty is that whenever a part of Metropolitan Portugal is invaded, the entire Alliance will be invoked. The fact has to be remembered that it is not as easy as the job of going on a picnic spree to Goa. Therefore, while we all appreciate that no stone should be left unturned to redeem these possessions from Portuguese domination, we should have also a little perspective and we should not lose sight of the perspective by merely repeating certain heroics. There is another aspect of this matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government and that relates to another set of foreign possessions in this country, namely Pondicherry, Mahe and other French possessions. It is a matter of great regret that though *de facto* transfer' of these territories had been completed long ago, I do not know what stands in the way completing the *de jure* transfer and why steps are not being taken in that direction. The Government of France has not yet ratified the transfer of these possessions. In the context of the present day politics that we find, it will be no wonder if this treaty, which has not been ratified, is at one time denied recognition by the Government of France.

With all these remarks, while I commend this Bill, I once again, join my voice in the chorus of demand that has been made that more positive and effective steps should be taken for redeeming Goa from Portuguese domination through the means that are available to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Braj Raj Singh. All would be, I suppose, accommodated only if each Member sticks to the time limit, 5 minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Nobody has spoken from my side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर विषय है । इस सदन में आज देर से ही सही लेकिन एक दुरुस्त बात की जा रही है । अच्छा रहा होता कि जब दादरा और नगर हवेली के निवासियों ने हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य विनासियों की सहायता से अपनी स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त की । उसके तुरन्त बाद दादरा और नगर हवेली को भारतीय जनतन्त्र का एक हिस्सा बना लिया गया होता । किन्तु हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार जिस गति से चलती है उस गति के रहते हुए उससे कोई और अधिक अच्छी आशा नहीं की जा सकती थी और जब दादरा और नगर हवेली को हम अपने गणतन्त्र का एक हिस्सा बनाने जा रहे हैं तो हमें स्वाभाविक रूप से उन हिस्सों की याद आती है जो अब भी हमारे होते हुए विदेशियों के कब्जे में हैं । उनमें से केवल जवलन्त उदाहरण गोआ का है जिसकी आजादी की लड़ाई में ही हमें दादरा और नगर हवेली की आजादी मिली है ।

यह हमें समझ लेना चाहिये कि गोआ हमारा अभिन्न अंग है और गोआ को अब तक गुलाम रखने में अगर कोई जिम्मेदार है तो हिन्दुस्तान के वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री और हिन्दुस्तान की वर्तमान सरकार है । हमें यह याद रखना चाहिये कि जिस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान की कांग्रेस के

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

सभापति भी थे, और जब हिन्दुस्तान के स्वयं सेवक गोआ की आजादी के लिये गोआ में प्रवेश कर रहे थे और जब कि कांग्रेस संस्था से भी कोई इस तरह की मनाही नहीं की गयी थी कि उसके सदस्य गोआ में प्रवेश न करें, और जब गोआ में प्रवेश होने को ही था तब हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री और उस वक्त के कांग्रेस सभापति, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा यह निर्देश दिया गया कि कोई भी कांग्रेसमैन गोआ में प्रवेश न करे । बड़े दुःख का विषय है कि आज प्रधान मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कभी न कभी तो गोआ आजाद होगा ही । इससे कौन इन्कार कर सकता है । दुनिया में जहां जहां उपनिवेश कायम हैं, वे सब—जिनमें अंगोला और मुजम्बिक भी शामिल हैं—कभी न कभी तो आजाद होंगे ही । इस लिये गोआनियों को छोड़ देना, हिन्दुस्तान के एक भाग को यह कह कर छोड़ देना कि कभी न कभी तो वह आजाद होगा ही, हिन्दुस्तान जैसे विशाल देश के प्रधान मंत्री के लिये कोई शोभा की चीज नहीं है, खास तौर से तब जब कि हिन्दुस्तान का एक एक नागरिक यह चाहता है कि चूंकि गोआ हमारे देश का अभिन्न अंग है इसलिये उसका समावेश हमारे देश में तुरन्त होना चाहिये ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जरूर होगा ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह: लेकिन हमारी वह आशा किस तरह पूरी होगी । आज अंगोला के निवासी जहां कि पुर्तगाल का साम्राज्य है, आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं । मुजम्बिक में आजादी की लहरें दौड़ रही हैं । लेकिन गोआ में उस आजादी की लहर को दौड़ाने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार खुद कुछ नहीं कर रही है और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को भी कुछ नहीं करने देती है । ऐसी सूरत में इस समय जबकि हम दादरा और नगर हवेली को कानूनी रूप से अपने गणतन्त्र का एक हिस्सा बनाने जा रहे हैं, तो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि भारतीय सरकार को अपनी गोआ सम्बन्धी नीति में तुरन्त परिवर्तन करना चाहिए । खुद इस तरह के कदम उठाए जिससे गोआ सरकार रूप में हमारे देश का अभिन्न अंग बन सके, और अगर स्वयं कुछ विशेष मुसीबतों की वजह से ऐसा नहीं कर सकती—हालांकि मैं कोई ऐसी मुसीबत नहीं देखता जिसकी वजह से हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ऐसा न कर सके—तो मैं चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को कम से कम इस बारे में स्वतन्त्र छोड़ दे कि वह जो कुछ चाहे गोआ के सम्बन्ध में कर सकती है । और मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को इस तरह की छूट दे दे तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता गोआ को कुछ ही घंटों में स्वतन्त्र करा सकती है । इसमें किसी को कोई संशय नहीं होना चाहिए ।

इसके बाद मैं एक दूसरी बात दादरा और नगर हवेली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । वे अपना प्रशासन चलाने के बावजूद ३० लाख रुपया बचा सके हैं और इसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जो परम्परा रही है आजाद होने के बाद वह तो इसकी उलटी रही है । अब यह डर है कि दादरा और नगर हवेली जब हमारे अभिन्न अंग बन जायेंगे तो वहां भी ऐसी ही व्यवस्था की जाएगी जैसी कि बाकी देश में हो रही है । सम्भव है वहां कि उन्नति के नाम पर वहां के लिए भी इसी तरह की घाटे की अर्थ व्यवस्था बनायी जाए । उनके लिये भी एक चीफ कमिश्नर रखा जाएगा, उसका एक साहबी ठाठ होगा, उसका एक बंगला होगा और एक भारी खर्चा प्रशासन में किया जाएगा । मैं चाहूंगा कि वहां इस तरह की प्रतिष्ठा के लिए सरकार पैसा खर्च न करे । दादरा और नगर हवेली में हम ऐसा खर्च न करें । वहां की परम्पराएं हैं उनको कायम रखते हुए कम से कम खर्च करें और वहां के प्रशासन को चलाएं । ऐसा ही करके हम दादरा और नगर हवेली की जनता को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं,

वरना मेरा तो यह मानना है कि अगर जो हमारी व्यवस्था है उसी को हम वहां लागू करेंगे तो हम उनको भी अपनी ही तरह गरीबी में बांध लेंगे : इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि वहां के प्रशासन का ढांचा ऐसा न बनाया जाए कि वहां की जनता को भी नौकरशाही के पंजों में फंसना पड़े । अच्छा है कि वहां की जनता को भारत में मिलाने के बाद अधिक अधिकार दिये जायें और उस पर नौकरशाही का बोझा उस तरह न रखा जाए जैसा कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य भागों में है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार में जल्दी ही वह बुद्धि पैदा होगी कि वह गोआ को आजाद कराने में सक्रिय कदम उठाए और अगर वह स्वयं सक्रिय कदम न उठाना चाहे तो कम से कम भारत की जनता के मार्ग में बाधा न डाले और वे अपने भाइयों को आजाद करा सकें और हमारे देश के किसी भाग पर विदेशियों का कब्जा न रहे ।

एक और बात पांडिचेरी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं जो कि हमारे देश का हिस्सा बन चुका है लेकिन कानूनी दिक्कतें अभी दूर नहीं हुई हैं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि जल्दी ही ये कानूनी दिक्कतें भी हमारे रास्ते से दूर हो जाएंगी ।

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the uppermost feeling that one gets is a sense of happiness and rejoicing to welcome these people of Nagar Haveli and Dadra. No doubt, the other small colonies of Goa, Diu and Daman immediately come into our mind. All the same, we cannot but feel great happiness in welcoming these Nagar Haveli and Dadra people who have really fought a brave fight. It may look now as if it was an easy matter for them to rebel and attain independence. Really, it is not so. Knowing as we do the almost barbarous way the remnant of these empire is carrying on under Dr. Salazar, it is not easy to rebel against such a power. We know what is happening in Angola now. We know how our brave satyagrahis who went to Goa had to suffer on that occasion. I was at that time the President of an All party Goa Committee at Mangalore and I remember how the feelings ran all over the country about these ruthless treatment by the Portuguese Government at Goa. When we remember all this and when we recollect what sort of Power Portugal is, we could understand the braveness of these people and the bold front that these Nagar Haveli and Dadra people have put up. In spite of their small number, they have achieved their independence by bravery, and let me congratulate them on this achievement of theirs, and welcome them into our Union.

14 hrs.

The question of delay and sovereignty also have been reaised. The Leader of the Communist Party, Shri S. A. Dange, referred to Goa and said that we had done nothing. Probably, he would say the same thing with regard to Dadra and Nagar Haveli also, namely that we have done nothing. But should we not remember the general policy of this country? This has been so often repeated, and I do not know whether the Prime Minister will again go into that question, but one thing is certain that according to the policy that we are following, we are not prepared to march our Army into Goa.

Shri Tyagi: When all other measures fail, I am sure that this will be resorted to.

Shri Achar: I do not know what exactly will be done when such a contingency arises or when the international situation changes. But, as it is, when the policy of our country is definitely known to everybody, I am not able to understand this charge once again today, when we are rejoicing that at least one small colony has come into our country. Let us ponder over this aspect of the question.

[Shri Achar]

An hon. Member who spoke before me referred in the course of his speech to the small area of Maco in China. China is a great Power. Just as we have said that if India determines to do so, it is not difficult to occupy Goa, likewise, it is not difficult for China to occupy Macao if she decides to do so.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: China is not our guiding star.

Shri Achar: I do not say whether she is a star or she is not a star; nor are we following the policy of China. I have never said that we should follow the policy of China. But I am saying that in international affairs, though it is easy to be rash, we have to consider the questions in a very deliberate and deep manner. Can we forget this aspect of the question that even Mr. Dulles who was responsible for the formulation of the foreign policy of America made a declaration with Dr. Cunha, the Foreign Minister of Portugal, to the effect that Goa was a part and parcel of Portugal, a province of Portugal? It is not that we accept it or anything of that kind. We protest against it. It is absolutely wrong. But we have to remember the international situation. It is easy to throw a bomb.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri P. K. Deo: There are so many other hon. Members who want to speak.

Shri Achar: I shall conclude in a minute or two.

It is easy to charge us with delay and say that we have done nothing in the matter. But one has to remember our policy.

The question of sovereignty has also been raised. If we consider that aspect of the question in the light of the various theories of State and so on, we have to remember the simple fact that sovereignty vests in the people. If sovereignty vests in the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and they have achieved independence, then these territories become an independent State; and they are willing to join the Indian Union, and, therefore, we have taken them into the Indian Union with great happiness.

Since my time is up, I shall conclude here.

Shri P. K. Deo: I deem it a privilege to associate myself with the sentiments of jubilation expressed in this House in welcoming this Bill. I belong to the class of persons who most voluntarily integrated their former States with the Indian Union in order to build a more prosperous and a stronger India, and, therefore we feel proud of this. I feel that the various foreign possessions in this country will be soon wiped out. They are like ulcers in the body of this country.

This Bill envisages to give a constitutional and legal shape to a fact which has been accomplished nearly seven years ago. I cannot be satisfied with the various excuses and pleas which have been put forward by the Treasury Benches to justify the delay. Shri Mahanty said that this delay had been due to a reference to the International Court of Justice and the matter had been *sub judice*, and, therefore, we could not take any steps to integrate those territories into India. I feel that that should not be an impediment in the integration of those territories into India, when on account of the gallant efforts of the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli it is already an accomplished fact.

I read in the papers the other day that Portugal was going to reopen this question after this Bill had been introduced in this House. Does it mean that we shall have to wait again till the judgment of the International Court of Justice at The Hague? I think that this delay cannot be justified. I personally feel that the guidance and lead that should have been

given by this Government to the gallant efforts of those of our brothers in the various foreign possessions trying to liberate themselves from the foreign yoke and trying to become a part of India are lacking.

As pointed out by some of the previous speakers from this side of the House, it is really regrettable that the efforts of some of our countrymen to march into Goa and to liberate it have been obstructed by the Bombay Government. I do not understand why the question of Macao is being compared with that of Goa. We cannot quote China for the sake of convenience and try to follow what they are doing. India has always taken the leadership and has given the lead to the whole world to liberate the colonies. We shall be failing in this historic task, if we shirk from that responsibility and say that we shall have to wait till China makes up its mind to liberate Macao or till the judgment of the International Court of Justice is published or till the French Parliament ratifies the *de facto* transfer of the French possessions, and so on. In this connection, I pay my tribute to those gallant brethren of ours in Dadra and Nagar Haveli who have undergone various sufferings.

Going into the question of integration of these territories into India, I cannot understand the reason why they should be treated as Centrally administered territories. Of course, the Prime Minister has said that this has been done according to the wishes of the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. But they could have been very well integrated in the neighbouring districts and there is absolutely no justification to create a small tract of about 50,000 people to be administered as a Union Territory and that too to be looked after by the Ministry of External Affairs. We had committed the same mistake—and I have been very critical about it—in the case of NEFA and Nagaland which are being looked after by the Ministry of External Affairs. The problems in these areas are domestic problems and they should have been properly looked after by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Similarly, if at all it is decided in this House that these territories will be Union Territories to be Centrally administered, I hope they would be looked after by the Ministry of Home Affairs as these are domestic problems. At the same time, I welcome this Bill and hope that this will be the forerunner of various other Bills to integrate the other foreign possessions—French possessions and Portuguese possessions of Goa, Daman and Diu—into our motherland.

श्री कमलनयन बजाज (वर्धा) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमें इस बात की बड़ी खुशी है कि दादरा और नगर हवेली को आज भारतवर्ष में मिलाया जा रहा है, लेकिन हमारी खुशी तब तक पूरी नहीं हो सकती, जब तक कि दूसरी पोर्चुगीज कालोनीज, अर्थात् गोआ, दमन और दीव, को पूरी तरह से भारतवर्ष में न मिला दिया जाये । हमको स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त किये हुए चौदह साल हो गये हैं और इस अवधि में भारतवर्ष एकटक देख रहा है, उम्मीद से इस बात को देखता रहा है कि गोआ कब हमारा हिस्सा बन सकेगा । कानून की दृष्टि से और राजनैतिक दृष्टि से वह हमारा भाग नहीं है, अन्यथा मानसिक, ज्योग्राफिकल, सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक दृष्टि से गोआ हमेशा हमारा हिस्सा रहा है और वह जुदा नहीं हो सकता ।

आज गोआ केवल भारत वर्ष की प्रोबलम ही नहीं रह गया है, बल्कि उस की प्रतिक्रिया संसार के अन्य भागों पर भी हो रही है । गोआ पर पार्चुगीज का रूल होने की वजह से अंगोला या अफ़रीका की दूसरी पार्टुगीज कालोनीज में जो अन्याय और अत्याचार हो रहा है, उस की जवाबदारी भी, चाहे थोड़े अंशों में ही क्यों न हो, भारतवर्ष पर ही आ जाती है ।

हमारी सरकार और हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी की कठिनाइयों को भी मैं

[श्री कमलनयन बजाज]

महसूस करता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि गोआ को आजाद करने के तीन तरीके हो सकते हैं या तो हम मिलिटरी ताकत से वहां जा पहुंचे और पार्टुगीज एम्पायर को वहां से हटा दें यह तो हमारे लिये बहुत आसान बात हो सकती है । दूसरा तरीका था डिप्लोमेटिक उपाय काम में लाना, अर्थात् हम इस सम्बन्ध में अमरीका, इंग्लैण्ड और दूसरे ऐसे राष्ट्रों, जो पोर्तगाल के दोस्त हैं और जिनका उस पर असर पड़ सकता था, की या यू० एन० ओ० की सहायता लेते और उसके द्वारा देश के सामने उपस्थित इस महान् मसले को सुलझा लेते । लेकिन इतने वर्षों में हम यह नहीं कर पाये ।

तीसरा तरीका रह जाता है सत्याग्रह का । आज पार्टुगीज लोग चाहे यह मानें कि गोआ हमारी कालोनी है, या कालोनी नहीं है, बल्कि पुर्तगाल का हिस्सा है, परदेश में स्थित हमारे देश का टुकड़ा है, लेकिन हमारे लिये, या भारतवर्ष या हमारी सरकार के लिये यह मानना जरूरी नहीं है कि वहां कोई दूसरा देश राज्य करता है । अगर हम गोआ के लोगों पर यह छोड़ दें कि वे सत्याग्रह करके अपनी आजादी प्राप्त करें, तो मैं समझता हूं कि हम उन से बहुत ज्यादा अपेक्षा करते हैं । आज के युग में और पुर्तगाल जैसे मदान्ध राष्ट्र की मनोवृत्ति को देखते हुए, जिस प्रकार के अत्याचार उसने किये हैं और कर रहा है, उन को देखते हुए अगर हम एक छोटी सी कौम से यह आशा करें कि वह अपनी आजादी हासिल करें और जब वह आजाद हो जायें, तो हम अपने हाथ बढ़ा कर कहें कि आओ, हम तुम से मिलेंगे, तो मेरे विचार में हम उनसे बहुत ज्यादा उम्मीद करते हैं ।

सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है—मैं भी उसका एक छोटा सा हिस्सा हूं—कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी इस पर सोचें कि क्या इस तरीके का रवैया हम अख्तियार कर सकते हैं । चाहे आज और चाहे सोच-समझ कर किसी उचित समय पर वह भारत वर्ष को कह दें कि हम वहां पर मिलिटरी भेजने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, लेकिन जो कोई अहिंसा और शान्ति के द्वारा वहां पर सत्याग्रह करना चाहता है, उस को हम मना नहीं करते हैं और गोआ और भारत वर्ष की लीगल बाउण्ड्री को हम कुबूल नहीं करना चाहते हैं । अगर हम यह तरीका अख्तियार करें, तो शायद हो सकता है कि भारतवर्ष की जनता आत्मिक, मानसिक और शारीरिक बल—हिंसा के शारीरिक बल की बात मैं नहीं कहता—के द्वारा और गोआ के भाइयों को हर प्रकार की सहायता दे कर, अहिंसा, सत्याग्रह और शान्ति के मार्ग के द्वारा हम गोआ को मुक्त करा दें । उस समय यदि पार्टुगीज लोग लाखों भारतवासियों को गोली का शिकार बनाते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूं कि भारतवर्ष और गोआ के लोग आजादी के लिये बलिदान करने के लिये तैयार होंगे । हमारी सरकार ने उन लोगों से जो लीगल डिफ़रेंस मान रखा है, उसका निगेशन कर देना हमारी आजादी और गोआ की आजादी के लिये अगला स्टेप है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि प्रधान मन्त्री इस पर विचार करेंगे ।

आज हमें खुशी है कि दादरा और नागर हवेली के जो लोग आज तक गुलाम थे, वे भारतवर्ष में शामिल हो रहे हैं और हम उनको बधाई देते हैं ।

Shri A. C. Chuba (Barasat): This Bill has provided an occasion for this House which is almost unique. This is perhaps the first occasion after our independence when this House is passing a piece of legislation for adding to our own territories. Geographically Goa and all the other Potuguese possessions in India are integral parts of India and no diplomatic subterfuges should prevent India from having these territories integrated into India. But I realise there are some international obligations which India has to observe and that has prevented the integration of the Portuguese territories into India for these 14 years.

This is a peculiar situation which has facilitated the liberation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. These are two pockets inside Indian territory and even in spite of Portugal's appeal to the International Court of Justice, she has not been able to have any access through Indian territory to these territories. That is why the liberation of these two territories has been possible, but this fortuitous circumstance will not come to our help for the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu. I cannot accept, and I am sure the House cannot accept, the rash point of view advocated by the leader of the Communist Party. We have to observe certain etiquettes, and we have to take into consideration the consequences of our action. We cannot act in isolation

My hon. friend Shri Mahanty has mentioned the case of Maco, which is a tiny island on the coast of China. China has been clamouring for Formosa, but we have not heard any word from China about the liberation of Macao. Indonesia has been agitating for the integration of West Irian, but we have not heard a single word from her for the integration of western Timur, a small island, the eastern part of which is under Indonesian control and the western part under Portuguese control. Why have these two Powers been silent about these Portuguese territories which geographically and racially belong to them? So, we should realise the difficulties of those nations, and also the difficulties of India, in taking any rash action about Portuguese territories. Yet, we should realise . that Portugal is a country from which it is almost useless to expect any liberal outlook. Almost all the countries of Europe have, during their history, developed one or another phase of liberalism and of a broad outlook, but Portugal has never done so. Throughout its history, it has run a course of an unrelieved lack of a liberal outlook and of a civilised way of thinking and action. Its only contribution to history is the art of piracy. It is difficult to expect such a nation to leave its possessions out of good sense.

Something is happening in the African possessions of Portugal. Perhaps Portugal is the only imperial or colonial Power now left in the world, and that colonial empire in Africa is crumbling. Whether at this stage India should lend support or at least tacit support to the people of Goa to assert their of liberation is a point for the Government of India to consider.

For over 14 years we have held ourselves in patience. The world should realise that we have behaved in a very civilised manner. But how long can we ask the people of Goa, Diu and Daman to be held by this uncivilised imperialist power, and to suffer under its rule and tyranny? I would like the Prime Minister to consider in view of what is happening in Angola and its undoubted repercussions in Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa and in view of Portugal's tradition of an unrelieved lack of cultural and civilised outlook, whether we can take some new step or new line of action as regards Goa, Diu and Daman. It is time for the Government of India to decide that question, and not leave circumstances to take their course. Portuguese tyranny in Goa is being intensified now.

Before concluding, I must pay my, and surely of the whole House's, heartfelt commendation and congratulation to the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. They have fought and won their independence, and they have managed their affairs for seven years with great credit. It gives us hope that our experiment of panchayatiraj may also be successful if conducted and guided properly.

With these words, I commend the Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Shri U. L. Patil (Dhulia): On the eve of Independence Day, we must pay glorious tribute to the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for the termendous work of liberating their territories. Seven years back these

[Shri U. L. Patil]

people, without looking to the Government of India, liberated these territories by driving away the Portuguese authorities from there.

So far as foreign possessions in our country and their liberation are concerned, the apathy of the Government of India is well-known. We may recall in this connection the glorious satyagraha offered by the people of India in 1955-56. The attitude of the Government of India towards the satyagraha in the beginning was of an appreciative nature, the Government was sympathetic towards it, but all of a sudden the Government of India took a reverse turn in the matter and we found that the satyagraha itself was banned and the border was sealed. From then the Government has done practically nothing to liberate the foreign possessions. Every time the question is raised before the House, answers are given that we must depend on the easing of international tension, then there would be some pressure on the Portuguese authorities, that some friendly nations would persuade the Portuguese authorities to quite these territories. But so far nothing has happened. On the contrary, near about every 15th August we read that the Portuguese authorities adopt suppressive measures against the patriots there. Round about 15th August, parctically every year, they are suspicious of any move from the local people, and they adopt suppressive measures.

The liberation of these foreign territories is not a task to be left to the people themselves. After all, the Government of India is there, and it is the bounden duty of the Government of India to go to the rescue of these people. I therefore submit that the policy of depending upon the people residing in these areas for the liberation of these territories will not be of any help to us. The Government of India must drive out these foreign authorities by police or military action. It is in this background that we should appreciate the work of the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli in freeing themselves.

This measure was long awaited, and it is good that Government has brought it forward, but I am surprised to see them being given the status of a Union Territory. I have two reasons for not making them Union Territories.

Firstly, socially and culturally, these people are not at all different from those of Maharashtra and Gujarat, and they may be merged with these States. The creation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli as a Union Territory will send these people to Bombay for justice and Delhi for administration. There are other sound reasons for the merger of these territories with Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Two or three months back news appeared in the Marathi press regarding happenings in Goa. There had been wide propaganda there by some foreign elements that Goa should retain its indentity even after liberation, and should remain independent of India. I do not know whether the Government of India is aware of this. The creation of such a small area as a Union Territory will only encourage the foreign elements to further strengthen their propaganda for the retention of Goa's separate identity. Therefore, I submit that the right step to take at this moment is to integrate the liberated areas with the adjacent States, in order to counteract the propaganda gaining ground for the retention of Goa as a separate entity. If the Government of India had taken steps to merge the areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, then this sort of propaganda would not have got encouragement. No doubt, they may have their own ideas on merging these territories in future. But what is the difficulty in doing so now?

The language problem has given us a lot of trouble; it has given us many rude shocks, as in the case of Assam. But so far as these territories are concerned, it can be easily solved by the application of the Pataskar formula—taking the village as the unit and

allotting the predominantly Marathi-speaking villages to merge with Maharashtra and predominantly Gujarathi-speaking villages to merge with Gujarat.

Sir, it is good that this Bill has come and I welcome it. At the same time I would request Government to accept the amendment moved by us and by my hon. friend Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri suggesting the insertion of Goa, Diu and Daman in the Schedule.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. the Prime Minister.

I do not think I need call any hon. Member. I feel that the House has lost interest as the same things are being repeated and hon. Members have begun to speak among themselves.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अभी आप ने फरमाया कि इस मामले पर कुछ बहुत कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, जो कुछ थोड़ा सा कहने की जरूरत थी वह मैं ने शुरू में कहा, और असल में जितने सदस्यगण: इस पर बोले हैं उन्होंने इस बिल के ऊपर तो बहुत कम कहा, और बातों की चर्चा की । इस पर तो मैं एक ही बात कह सकता हूं कि वरिष्ठ पंचायत के या दादरा और नगर हवेली के रहने वालो को हम मुबारकबाद दें और अपने को दें।

हां, एक शिकायत हुई कि सात वर्ष बाद यह बिल क्यों आया । यह माकूल शिकायत है, हालांकि इस का जवाब भी बहुत माकूल है, और मोटा जवाब यह है कि, जैसा सब लोग जानते हैं, कि वर्षों तक यह मामला अटका रहा हेग की इंटरनेशनल अदालत में ।

14.33 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मालूम नहीं हम लोग गलत करते है या सही, लेकिन बहुत कायदे कानून के पाबन्द हैं, और आज कल की दुनियां में, जहां कोशिश होती है हर मसले को लाठी, तोप और बम के जरिये से फैसला करने की, हम ने दिखलाया पिछले वर्षों में कि जहां हमारे पास हथियार हैं भी फैसला करने के लिये वहां पर भी हम हथियार के जरिये से नहीं बल्कि और जरियों से मामलों को तय करना चाहते हैं। तो मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि एक बात तो यही थी कि हेग की अदालत में मामला पेश था और हम ने बिल्कुल मुनासिब नहीं समझा कि हम कोई कार्रवाई यहां करें, जब तक कि वहां से फैसला न हो जाय, और उस फैसले को हम देख न लें ।

ये मामले दादरा और नगर हवेली के या गोआ तक के छोटे हैं, कोई बड़े नहीं हैं । लेकिन आज कल की दुनियां में छोटे मामले भी बड़ों से बंधे होते हैं । आप जानते हैं, आज का ही अखबार खोल कर देखिये, एक कदम उठाया गया योरप में, जिस का असर कितनी दूर तक हो सकता है इस का पता नहीं । हम जो इतने रोज से कहते आते हैं कि हमारी नीति है कि जहां तक मुमकिन हो हम लड़ाई झगड़े से कोई मसले हल न करे, बल्कि और जरियों से, शान्ति से करें, अगर इन मसलों को हल करने की कोशिश करते फौजी तरीके से, तो एक तो यह हमारी नीति के विरुद्ध होता और उस के नतीजे कुछ दूर तक जा सकते थे ।

वैसा आप जानते है, सब जानते हैं, मसला खाली गोआ का नहीं, मसला पुर्तगाल का है, और पुर्तगाल ने साझां लिया है और मुल्कों का, बड़े बड़े मुल्कों का, नाटो है, जो एक लड़ाई का सम्बन्ध है, कई मुल्कों का अलायेंस है, वह उन्होंने किया है । ऐसे मोके पर अगर हम कहीं जरा भी आग लगायें तो कहां तक वह फैल जायेगी, यह कोई कह नहीं सकता । हम सबों को, जैसे कि आज मेम्बरों को यहां बार बार एक परेशानी होती थी, तबियत जिच सी हो ज थी कि गोआ के मामले में क्यों नहीं कुछ किया जाता, क्यों

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

न हम कुछ करें? लेकिन फिर हम सोचते थे कि भले ही दो या चार वर्ष और लगें, लेकिन अगर पक्की तौर से और शान्ति से काम हो तो वह ज्यादा मजबूत होगा और हम अपनी कुछ खिदमत करेंगे। बात यह है, जिस को आप माकूल जवाब समझें या न समझें। मैं नहीं जानता कि आइन्दा की तवारीख या इतिहास इस का क्या कहेगा, आइन्दा के लोग इसे देखेंगे। इसी लिये हम ने इसे मुल्तवी किया। इन बातों को हम ने कोई लड़ाई या फौजी जरिये से हल करने की कोशिश नहीं की, और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि हमें ऐसा करने की जरूरत भी नहीं होगी।

जाहिर है कि आज कल की दुनिया में कोई इस का इकरार नहीं कर सकता कि आइन्दा क्या होगा। हालत इतनी डांवांडोल है कि पता नहीं कि दुनियां में अमन कायम रहेगा भी या नहीं। पता नहीं इस का असर हमारे देश पर क्या होगा, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि हम ने दुनिया के सामने एक मिसाल रक्खी, जो कि अच्छी थी, यानी सब्र की। सब्र डर से नहीं, सब्र सोच कर के कि क्या हमारी नीति होनी चाहिये, क्या दुनिया की नीति होनी चाहिये, और अपनी इस नीति को हम ने मजबूत किया। जो कुछ हमारा थोड़ा बहुत असर दुनियां पर था वह और बढ़ गया, घटा नहीं उस से। हां, यह सही बात है कि इस की वजह से गोआ में जो बात वर्षों में होनी चाहिये थी वह मुल्तवी हो गई। लेकिन मुझे उम्मीद है कि बहुत ज्यादा दिन नहीं लगेंगे जब कि मैं या कोई और साथी यहां पेश हों और आप के सामने इस तरह का एक बिल पेश करें गोआ की निस्बत भी।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी): आप ही करेंगे, पंडित जी।

श्री अन्सार हरवानी (फतेहपुर)। आप ही करेंगे।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: वाकया तो यह है कि इस वक्त इन अलग अलग मुल्कों के सवालों को छोड़ कर बड़े मुल्क आपस में बड़े सवालों को ले कर रंजिश और ठंडी लड़ाई जिसे कहा जाता है या गर्म लड़ाई की तैयारियों में हर बात को दुनिया में एक नये रंग में ले आते हैं, एक खूनी रंग उस को दे देते हैं। यहां पर नाटो का जिक्र मैं ने किया। उस के क्या फायदे या नुक्सान हैं, मुझे इस से मतलब नहीं, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि ऐसे फौजी समझौते जो होते हैं, चाहे वह इस तरह से हों या दूसरी तरह से, वे अच्छे होते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि उन से हम को हटना चाहिये। और सच बात तो यह है कि कोई बहुत ज्यादा उस के माने नहीं। जो भी कुछ उस से हो यह एक अलग बात है लेकिन एक बात नाटो की जरूर है और वह तकलीफदेह है कि उस ने इस तरह से कुछ गलत बातों को अपने साये में ले कर उन को होने दिया। एक पुर्तगाल को ही ले लीजिये। कोई शक नहीं कि गोआ वगैरह के मामले में भी काफी मदद मिली, फौजी मदद नहीं मिली लेकिन और तरह से मदद मिली। उन बड़े बड़े मुल्कों की पुर्तगाल को मदद मिली और इस से पुर्तगाल ने कुछ ज्यादा ऐंठन दिखाई इस मामले में। जैसा मैं ने अर्ज किया पुर्तगाल की निस्बत कुछ अर्ज करना मुश्किल है क्योंकि आज कल की बीसवीं सदी में हम भी एक मुल्क हैं। हमारा मुल्क भी है जो कि अक्सर दो हजार वर्ष पुराने ख्यालों में रहता है, कभी एक हजार वर्ष पुराने ख्यालों में रहता है और कभी पांच सौ वर्ष पुराने ख्यालों में, लेकिन उसी के साथ हम आज कल के जमाने में भी रहते हैं और यह एक मिली जुली बात हो गई है। लेकिन पुर्तगाल तो अभी निकला ही नहीं पांच सौ वर्ष पुराने ख्यालों से। वह उसी में पड़ा है और कोई झलक उन को नहीं मिली है कि आज कल का जमाना क्या है, जाहिर है कि यह बात चल नहीं सकती है। आप ने देखा कि अंगोला में क्या हो रहा है। लेकिन जो बात गौरतलब है वह यह कि जो

मुल्क, बड़े मुल्क, दानिशमन्द मुल्क आज की दुनियां में आजादी का नाम लेते हैं, कैसे उन को मदद खुल्लमखुल्ला नहीं तो और तरह से पुर्तगाल को मिली । यकीनन इसी वजह से वे कायम हैं, चाहे अंगोला हो, चाहे मुजम्बिक हो, चाहे गोआ हो । यह बात उन बड़े मुल्कों के लिए गौरतलब है । कुछ न कुछ वे भी समझें हैं, और पिछली बार जब यह सवाल उठा था संयुक्त राष्ट्र में, तो उसमें वोटों से भी मालूम होता था कि लोग कुछ समझ गए हैं कि उनकी गलती करने की इन्तिहा हो गयी है कि वे किसी एक बात में नहीं बल्कि हर बात में पुर्तगाल का साथ देते हैं यह कह कर कि यह उनकी अन्दरुनी बातें हैं । अन्दरूनी बातें क्या हैं ? अन्दरूनी बात यह है कि बैठे बैठे पुर्तगाल ने एक दिन कह दिया कि गोआ और अंगोला वगैरह पुर्तगाल के जुज़ हैं, बल्कि पुर्तगाल ही हैं । यह अजीब बात है कि इस तरह की बातें बड़े मुल्क मान लें और उनको बुनियाद बनाएं अपनी पालिसी की ।

दुनिया में आजकल बहुत सारे सवाल हैं, बहुत सारे पेच हैं बहुत दिक्कतें हैं । लेकिन कोई सवाल हल नहीं होता आंखें बन्द कर लेने से कि सवाल है ही नहीं, चाहे वह गोआ का सवाल हो या अंगोला का सवाल हो । चुनांचे जो एक पर्दा पड़ा था इन बातों पर वह हट रहा है । और शायद ही कोई मुल्क आज दुनिया में ऐसा हो जो दो बातें न समझता हो, पहली तो यह जो पुर्तगाल ने गोआ की निस्बत कहा है वह बिल्कुल गलत बात है और उनकी पालिसी गलत है, और दूसरी बात यह है कि जो हिन्दुस्तान की नीति है वह हमारे सब्र और दानिशमन्दी को दिखाती है और हमारा हक़ है वहां जाने का ।

बाज़ साहिबान ने इसमें तरमीमें पेश की हैं कि गोआ को भी इसमें शामिल करो । मैं आपसे बहुत अदब से कहूं कि हमारी जो भी पालिसी गोआ के बारे में हो या न हो यह अलग बात है, लेकिन इसमें उसको जोड़ देना बेमानी है, और यह वजूहात के खिलाफ होगा । यह कहा गया कि आज से तीन दिन पहले ११ अगस्त को एक बात हो गयी । लेकिन यह गोआ में तो नहीं हुई । तो यह फिजूल बात है ।

एक आध बात माननीय सदस्य श्री डांगे जी ने कही थी । उन्होंने कह था कि हमको अंगोला को मदद करने के लिए गोआ में एक सैकिंड फ्रंट खोलना चाहिए । किस तरह से हम गोआ में अंगोला की मदद कर सकते हैं यह गौरतलब बात है । इस पर गौर करना चाहिए । इस बदलती हुई दुनियां में कोई जमा हुआ नहीं रह सकता पुराने ढंग पर, और देखना पड़ता है कि इस वक्त क्या मौजूं है । बहरसूरत जो कुछ भी हम करें वह सही बात होनी चाहिए । महज़ तैश में आकर सैकिंड फ्रंट या कोई दूसरा फ्रंट खोलने के मैं कोई मानी नहीं समझता क्योंकि सैकिंड फ्रंट की बात करने से पहले हमको सोचना चाहिए कि दुनिया में कोई ऐसा फ्रंट न खुल जाए जिसमें दुनिया तबाह हो जाए । इस सवाल को हर वक्त सामने रखना चाहिए । इसलिए इस वक्त ऐसी कोशिश करना गलत होगा ।

एक बात और कही डांगे साहब ने कि यहां कुछ ट्राइबल्स लोग रहते हैं और हमें ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए जैसा कि लोगों की अक्सर ख्वाहिश होती है कि हम उनको ऊंचा उठाएं या उनको बदल दें । इस बात में मैं उनसे पूरे तौर पर सहमत हूं, उनसे इत्तिफाक करता हूं । ट्राइबल्स के मामले में जो कि अक्सर पहाड़ी इलाकों में और दूसरी जगहों पर रहते हैं मैंने बहुत दिलचस्पी ली है, और मेरा खयाल है कि उनको समझना कि पिछड़े हुए हैं, कभी सही हो सकता है, लेकिन कभी नहीं भी हो सकता है । और मेरा खयाल है कि कभी कभी बाज़ बातों में उनका सामाजिक संगठन हमारे सामाजिक संगठन से ऊंचा होता है । मेरा तो खयाल है कि हम में से कोई भी ऐसा नहीं है जो ट्राइबलिज्म के बाहर हो । हम सब ट्राइबल्स

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

हैं । जहां कास्ट का सिलसिला है वहां ट्राइबलिज्म है । यह मेरा पक्का खयाल है । हम अपनी खराबियां तो न निकालें और औरों को जाकर बताएं और सिखाएं यह मुनासिब नहीं है । दोनों जगहों से खराबियां निकालनी चाहिएं । जो ट्राइबल्स हैं उनको हम उनके ढंग से मदद दें । यह नहीं कि हम उन पर अपना सामाजिक संगठन ठूसें ।

एक और बात की चर्चा हुई कि इस इलाके के टुकड़े करके महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में जोड़ दिये जाएं । मैं नहीं जानता कि आइन्दा क्या हो । यह वहां के लोगों पर मुनहसिर होगा कि वे क्या निश्चय करें । लेकिन इस वक्त तो उसके टुकड़े करना बिलकुल गलत होगा । वह एक यूनिट है, आज से नहीं पुरचुगीज जमाने से । अब उसको लेकर उसके इस तरह के टुकड़े कर देना मुनासिब नहीं होगा । और आपने देखा कि पिछले सात आठ बरस में यह एक यूनिट अच्छा चल रहा है । उसने अच्छा काम किया है अपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर की सलाह से, लेकिन आखिर वहां की वरिष्ठ पंचायत के लोगों की जिम्मेदारी थी । उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया । अब अगर उनको तोड़ दें और नए ढंग से जोड़ दें तो उनकी हैसियत खत्म हो जाती है । हिन्दुस्तान के समुन्दर में वे खो जाते हैं और उनकी व्यक्तिगत हैसियत निकल जाती है । यह ठीक नहीं है । आइन्दा हलके हलके अगर वह ऐसा करना चाहें तो उनको इसका अधिकार है, कोई रोक नहीं है । इस बात को हमने बहुत सफाई से कहा है और मैं इस वक्त उस बात को दुहराए देता हूं कि गोआ जब भारत में शामिल होगा गोआ को किसी प्रदेश में नहीं मिलाया जाएगा । गोआ एक यूनिट रहेगा और जो कुछ वहां अन्दरूनी प्रबंध हो वह रहेगा । बाद में वहां के लोग चाहें तो देखा जाएगा । गोआ भी चार सौ पांच सौ, न जाने कितने बरसों से, एक यूनिट रहा है पुरचुगीज के नीचे, तरह तरह की चीजें वहां चली हैं, अच्छी बुरी । इसलिए उसको तोड़ देना ठीक नहीं होगा । हमारा पक्का इरादा है कि गोआ एक यूनिट ही रहेगा और जो अधिकार हम दूसरे यूनिटों को देते हैं वे ही अधिकार उनको भी दिए जाएंगे ।

यही चीजें थीं जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता था । चुनांचे मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि जो तरमीमें पेश की गई हैं वे वापस ले ली जाएंगी और सब लोग खुशी खुशी इस बिल को मंजूर करेंगे और एक नया जमाना उसके लिए इस तरह से शुरू करेंगे ।

एक बात और मैं कह दूं जो कि शुरू से हमने कही है । हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के साथ उसके दो टुकड़े हुए, पारटीशन हुआ, हमारी रजामन्दी से हुआ और उसके हमने नुकसान भुगते, परेशानी भुगती—हमने और पाकिस्तान ने । बहुत कुछ हुआ । खैर । लेकिन उसके बाद हमारा कभी यह इरादा नहीं था और न है, और न किसी दानिशमन्द आदमी का हो सकता है कि हम अब इसमें दखल दें । हम अलग अलग हो गए । हम चाहते हैं कि वह खुशी से रहें और हम भी खुशी से रहें और जितना हम दो मुल्कों में सहयोग हो सके उतना अच्छा है । और हम कुछ नहीं चाहते । उसके बाद से हमारा कोई इरादा भारत के हद्दद बढ़ाने का या किसी और मुल्क का कोई हिस्सा लेने का नहीं

रहा है, सिवा इसके कि जो मुल्क के हिस्से हैं, जैसे गोआ वगैरह हैं, उनको मिलाना चाहते हैं। और उसके बाद जहां तक भारत की शक्ल है वह पूरी हो जाती है। उसको हम नहीं बढ़ाना चाहते। आजकल का जमाना मुल्कों को बढ़ाने का नहीं है। हां कहीं कहीं ये पुराने जमींदारी खयालात मौजूद हैं। हम में भी कुछ लोग इस तरह के जमींदारी खयाल के हैं जो समझते हैं कि जमीन के लिए हाथापाई करने से शान बढ़ जाती है। लेकिन यह आजकल की दुनिया का खयाल नहीं है। और कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान के हद्दद बढ़ाने का कोई सवाल हमारे सामने नहीं है। हां कोई हमारी जमीन को ले ले तो उससे वापस लेना, यह दूसरा सवाल है। खाली गोआ, दमन और डयू बाहर रह गए थे और जब तक ये भारत में शामिल नहीं होते तब तक हमारी राजनीतिक क्रांति पूरी नहीं होती। यह हो जाए उसके बाद यह सवाल खत्म हो जाता है। फिर और हमारे सामने और लम्बे चौड़े सवाल हैं, सामाजिक क्रांति के, आर्थिक व दूसरे जिन पर हम अब भी चल रहे हैं।

तो मैं आशा करता हूं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि ईस बिल को हम सब लोग बड़ी खुशी से और इत्तिफाक राय से स्वीकार करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House. All hon. Members are aware that all constitutional amendments are to be carried by an absolute majority of the House together with two-thirds of the Members present. Hence, I have to call a division.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): Sir, I raise a point of order. I want to make this point because such enactments would be introduced in future and we will be following an unnecessary procedure again. I shall first refer to article 1 of the Constitution. Article 1 says:

> "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States."

Then, article 1 goes on to say as follows:

> (2) The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule.
>
> (3) The territory of India shall comprise—
>
> (a) the territories of the States;
>
> (b) the Union territories specified in the First Schedule; and
>
> (c) such other territories as may be acquired.

Then comes article 2 which says:

> "Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish, new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit."

Here, there is no question of establishment of any new States, but only admission of a new State. Parliament may by law admit into the Union of India, a new State or new States. What do you mean by new States? New States means territories which were not part and parcel of the Indian dominion before the commencement of the Constitution or part of the Indian union territory after the commencement of the Constitution till the introduction of this Bill.

This view has been fortified by the opinion of some eminent authors and commentators of the Constitution. I shall first refer to A. R. Malhotra on the *Constitution of India*, page 95. There, he has defined new States, with reference to article 2. Article 2 authorises the Parliament to admit new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit. Such new States may be acquired territories contemplated by sub-clause (c) of article 1 (3).

Then, at page 53 of his commentary on the Constitution, Shri Basu says . . .

Mr. Speaker: Nobody has got a doubt as to what is intended.

Shri Naldurgkar: . . . that such acquired territories or other territories

[Shri Naldurgkar]

for the time being in force shall be part of the Indian union only when admitted by Parliament by law under article 2, but when such territory or State is admitted under article 2, then the procedure for the amendment has been incorporated in article 4. Article 4 says as follows:

> "Any law referred to in article 2 or article 3 shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to representation in Parliament and in the Legislature or Legislatures of the State or States affected by such a law) as Parliament may deem necessary."

Sub-clause (2) of article 4 says:

> "No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368."

"Such law as aforesaid" means a law in relation to the admission of any State. This is quite clear as far as the amendment is concerned. No such law as afresaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of article 368. So, I do not know whether this procedure under article 368 is valid. It is quite unnecessary. It defeats the intention of the framers of the Constitution. It seems to be the intention of the framers of the Constitution that when only Schedules are to be amended, this cannot be deemed as an amendment of the Constitution, by admitting a new State. Admitting a new State means, we are only expanding. Nothing more than that. When we extend or expand our territory, then article 368 is not applicable in this case. This is my humble submission. I have referred to Shukla and other eminent commentators on the Constitution, and they agree in this respect as far as this question of amendment to the Constitution is concerned. Therefore, this Bill can be passed by a simple majority of Members in the normal course and all this procedure, as far as this Bill is concerned, seems to be unnecessary.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): In my humble submission, this point was more or less decided by the Supreme Court's opinion on the reference made by the Government of India when we introduced legislation concerning the transfer of enclaves in relation to the Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill. In that, you will find that article 4 says that any law under article 2 or 3 would not be regarded as a Constitutional amendment. But a law for the purpose of altering a Schedule mentioned in sub-caluse (2) would be a Constitutional amendment. What we are seeking to do is to alter the First Schedule by including within it the territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli under Union territory. I do not see any reason to doubt that it will involve alteration of the Schedule I and therefore will necessitate the necessary constitutional amendment.

Mr. Speaker: That is the opinion of the Law Minister. Is that not provided under article 4?

Shri A. K. Sen: No, Sir. That was the difficulty we had to face earlier, and because a doubt was felt, we referred to the Supreme Court. As you will remember, we had to introduce a constitutional amendment, to give effect to the Indo-Pakistan treaty.

Now, article 1 says:

> "India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States."

Then, sub-clause (2) of article 1 refers to the First Schedule under which the territories and States are enumerated. If you want to bring about acquisition by altering the First Schedule, then that will necessitate a Constitutional amendment, and since you want to alter the First Schedule in order to bring about this acquisition, we have

to introduce a Constitutional amendment. We do not have to go to anywhere else. We have decided that this will remain as a separate entity and form part of the Indian territory; and we shall acquire this territory by doing this under the First Schedule.

Mr. Speaker: Not the operative article, article 2. Schedule I contains a list of territories.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is what the Supreme Court said; they said 'No.' They said that if a thing comes within article 1, then article 2 cannot be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: How does it come under article 1 unless Parliament by law acquires the property or adopts it?

Shri A. K. Sen: Acquisition is an act of sovereignty as the Supreme Court says. The specific words for "acquisition" have not been provided in the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker: If it is so, what is the necessity for article 2.

Shri A. K. Sen: Because, once you adopt a particular procedure for giving effect to that acquisition, then you have to alter the Schedule. That is what we have done.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure there is sufficient majority, but all the same, here, Parliament may by law admit into the Union a territory. Admission itself requires a law of Parliament.

Shri A. K. Sen: It has been held in the Berubari legislation that the article concerned refers only to the States, reduction of existing States and creation of new States. It does not refer to acquisition of new territory as part of the Union territory. It is because of these doubts that . .

Mr. Speaker: The States in this context cannot mean any new States because they are already part of the Union. Therefore, the "State" means some foreign State. "Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish, new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit." This certainly does not refer to the States or territories which do not belong to the Union.

Shri A. K. Sen: Article 2 and 3 have been interpreted to mean only a State in the Union for any purposes of acquisition or secession of any part of the territory.

Mr. Speaker: I am not able to follow. Article 2 says:

> "Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit."

Union consists, under article 1, of the various States that are already component parts of the Indian Union. Admitting what is already a part of the Indian Union will have no meaning, unless it is a new State, which is foreign territory.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am afraid that is exactly not what has been interpreted to be the meaning of article 2.

Mr. Speaker: By which authority?

Shri A. K. Sen: By the Supreme Court. You will remember, Sir, that at the time we passed the law relating to Berubari and Cooch-Behar enclaves...

Mr. Speaker: That related to transfer.

Shri A. K. Sen: Transfer and acquisition, both. We acquired and transferred. When a reference was made to the Supreme Court then, the Supreme Court said, if acquisition is sought to be given effect to by alteration of Schedule 1, then a constitutional amendment was necessary, the language used by them being "the law relating to either article 2 or article 3 would not be appropriate". I must say that the Constitution is not very clear on this point and that was exactly why the Government felt a doubt on this matter. The entire

[Shri A. K. Sen]

matter was referred to the Supreme Court.

When you want to add to or take away from Schedule 1, there is no method open excepting a constitutional amendment. That is quite clear from the Supreme Court reference. You cannot give effect to a legislation which seeks either to add to the First Schedule or take away from it by taking recourse to article 2 or article 3. In fact, amongst ourselves we had a good deal of arguments at one time before we referred the matter to the Supreme Court. They have said that once a matter comes under article 1, no other law relating to either article 2 or article 3 could be taken recourse to. You must take the straightaway course of amending the Constitution. It is the application of the principle *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*—the mention of one is the exclusion of another. When Article I mentions something unilaterally and it excludes the alternative equally. That is a well-known general principle which we must apply. It is not a question of legality; it is a question of appropriateness.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): When the transfer of Berubari to Pakistan came up here, there were two Bills at that time. For the transfer of Berubari, two-thirds majority was demanded. But for the acquisition of some territories that came from Pakistan to India, no two-thirds majority was demanded. If you look at the debates, it is clear.

Mr. Speaker: He says, there were two Bills; one was treated as a constitutional amendment and the other as ordinary law.

Shri A. K. Sen: Of course.

Mr. Speaker: If it is of course, then it goes against the hon. Minister.

Shri A. K. Sen: No, Sir. The Supreme Court have clearly stated that where cession or acquisition is sought to be given effect to by an amendment of the First Schedule, a constitutional amendment is the only appropriate thing.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard both sides. A point of order has been raised that acquisition of this territory does not need an amendment of the Constitution and an ordinary law requiring a bare majority of the Members present is enough. Article 1 has been referred to. Article 1 says that:

> "The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule".

I consider that it must be specified in the First Schedule by law. Article 2 says:

> "Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit."

My view is, there is no meaning in stating that States which already form part of the Union are to be admitted into the Union. Therefore, new States which are referred to there which have to be admitted are States which do not form part of the Union and are absolutely foreign States.

Article 4 refers to law being passed under article 2. When such law is passed, the Schedule forms part of it. It is only incidental and the Schedule is not what has to be included independently of any law. Even for including it in the Schedule, it requires a law of the Parliament. Therefore, strictly construing article 4, it does not appear to be necessary that a constitutional amendment should be made even with respect to acquisition. But to be on the safer side, I do not want any legal consideration should come in and upset what we do in all solemnity, particularly acquisition of territory, of which all of us are proud. I am not going to embark upon a test on this matter. Therefore, I will treat it as

a constitutional amendment and I will put this question. Instead of asking hon. Members to tell me whether they are for or against, I will call a division, as I have to count the number of Members who vote for this.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I shall call each hon. Member.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): I wanted to vote for "Ayes", but I pressed the wrong button by mistake.

Mr. Speaker: I shall deduct one from "Noes' and add one to 'Ayes'.

Shri A. K. Sen: I pressed the button a bit late and it has not been recorded. I wanted to vote for "Ayes".

Shri R. D. Misra (Bulandshahr): My hands refused to work. I want to vote for "Ayes".

Shrimati Jayaben Shah (Girnar): My vote has not been recorded. I voted for "Ayes".

Giani G. S. Musafir (Amritsar): The machine here is not working. I wanted to vote for "Ayes".

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Vikarabad): I voted for "Ayes", but it has not been recorded.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): I voted for "Ayes", but it has not been recorded.

Shri Abdul Latif (Bijnor): I also voted for "Ayes", but it has not been recorded.

Shaikh Mohammad Akbar (Jammu and Kashmir): I wrongly pressed the button for "Abstention"; I want to vote for "Ayes".

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I voted for "Ayes", but it has not been recorded.

Shri Rajindra Pratap Singh (Rai Bareli): I also voted for "Ayes", but it has not been recorded.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I am also for "Ayes", but my vote has not been recorded.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi (Bilhaur): I am for "Ayes". My vote also has not been recorded.

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): I voted for "Ayes", but it has not been recorded.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): I also voted for "Ayes", but it has not been recorded.

Shri Pramathanath Banerjee (Contai): My vote also has not been recorded. I am for "Ayes".

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): I wanted to vote for "Ayes", but by mistake it has come as "Noes".

Mr. Speaker: I will deduct one from "Noes" and add one to "Ayes".

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): My vote was not recorded. I want to vote for "Ayes".

Dr. Pashupati Mandal (Bankura-Reserved-Sch-Castes): My vote also was not recorded. I want to vote for "Ayes".

Shri K. Periaswami Gounder (Karur): My vote was not recorded. I voted for "Ayes".

Mr. Speaker: Now, according to my calculation here, including all those who have incorrectly voted or who did not vote at all or who abstained from voting, the total present in the House is 337, excluding myself. They have all voted.

Division No. 1 **15.12 hrs.**

AYES

Abdul Latif, Shri
Abdul Rashid, Bakhsi
Abdur Rahman, Maulana
Achal Singh, Seth
Achar, Shri
Achint Ram, Lala
Agadi, Shri
Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai
Ajit Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Amjad Ali, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Arumugham, Shri S.R.
Asthana, Shri Lila Dhar
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Ayyakannu, Shri
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Balkrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Banerji, Shri P.B.
Banerji, Dr. R.
Bangshi Thakur, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barrow, Shri
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M.B.
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C.K.
Bhavani Prasad, Shri
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Choudhry, Shri C.L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri
Dange, Shri S.A
Das, Dr. M.M.
Das, Shri N.T.
Das Gupta, Shri B.
Dasappa, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Datar, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri K.G.
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dublish, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Eacharan, Shri V.
Ering, Shri D.
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri M.M.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Gautam, Shri C.D.
Ghoshal, Shri Aurobindo
Ghosh, Shri M.K.
Ghosh, Shri N.R.
Godsora, Shri S.C.
Gohokar, Dr.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta Shri C.L.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hathi, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A.P.
Jain, Shri M.C.
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jedhe, Shri G.K.
Jena, Shri K.C.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Jogendra Singh, Sardar
Joshi, Shri Liladhar
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Pandit J.P.
Kalika Singh, Shri
Kamal Singh, Shri
Kamble, Dr.
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karmarkar, Shri
Karni Singhji, Shri
Kasi Ram, Shri V.
Kasliwal, Shri
Kayal, Shri P.N.
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Keshava, Shri
Keskar, Dr.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnwaz
Khimji, Shri
Khwaja, Shri Jamal
Kiledar, Shri R.S.
Kistaiya, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Koratkar, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kottukapally, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishna Rao, Shri M.V.
Krishnappa, Shri M.V.
Kumbhar, Shri
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lachman Singh, Shri
Lahiri, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Madhok, Shri Balraj
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Mahanty, Shri
Maiti, Shri N.B.
Majhi, Shri R.C.
Majithia, Sardar
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U.S.
Mallik, Shri D.C.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Matin, Qazi
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehta, Shr B.G.
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Shri Krishna
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L.N.
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Mishra, Shri R.R.
Mishra, Shri S.N.
Misra, Shri B.D.
Misra, Shri R.D.
Mohammad Akbar, Shaikh

AYES

Mohammed Imam, Shri
Mohideen, Shri Gulam
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Mullick, Shri B.C.
Muniswamy, Shri N.R.
Murmu, Shri Paika
Murthi, Shri B.S.
Musafir, Giani G.S.
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Nair, Shri C.K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Naldurgar, Shri
Nallakoya, Shr
Nanda, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Narayanasamy, Shri R.
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Nathwani, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Negi, Shri Nek Ram
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Pande, Shri C.D.
Pandey, Shri K.N.
Pangarkar, Shri
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni
Panna Lal, Shri
Parulekar, Shri
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Patel, Sushri Maniben
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri P.R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri R.D.
Patil, Shri T.S.
Patil, Shri U.L.
Pattabi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Punnoose, Shri
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rahman, Shri M.H.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodra Bai
Rajendra Pratap Shri
Ram Garib, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shr
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.
Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.
Ramaswamy, Shri K.S.
Ramaswamy, Shri P.
Ramaul, Shri S.N.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramesh Prasad Singh, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri K.C.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsung Suisa, Shri
Rup Narain, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A.S
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shrimati, Jayaben
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankar Deo, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma, Pandit K.C.
Sharma, Shri R.C.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shobha Ram, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddanajappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri D. P.
Singh, Shri H.P
Singh, Shri L. Achaw
Singh, Shri M.N.
Singh, Shri P.N.
Sinha, Shri Anirudh
Sinha, Shri Gajundra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri K.P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Somani, Shri
Soren, Shri Debi
Subbarayan, Dr. P
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sugandhi, Shri
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Supakar, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh Sardar
Syed Mahmud, Dr.
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tangamani, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tariq, Shri A.M.
Thakore, Shri M.B.
Thomas, Shri A.M.
Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal
Tiwari, Shri R.S.
Tiwari, Pandit D.N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shr
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji
Vijaya Anand, Maharajkumar
Viswanath Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri R.C.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Wilson, Shri J.N.

NOES

NIL

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:

Ayes—337; Noes—Nil

The Ayes have it.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members

[Mr. Speaker]

present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take the Bill clause by clause. Amendments Nos. 5, 7 and 8 are out of order Does any hon. Member want to move his amendment.

Shri U. L. Patil: No.

Mr. Speaker: I shall put clauses 2 and 3 together.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, may I suggest to you—so that all this botheration may be avoided—that if you could kindly, when you put any question to the vote of the House and you want us to press the buttons, tell us in advance and then strike the bell we will have time enough to press the right button.

Mr. Speaker: I will intimate in advance.

If the House agrees, I will now put both clauses 2 and 3 together.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

*The Lok Sabha divided**

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will call them one by one.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta-South West): My vote has not been recorded. I am for 'Ayes'.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I am for 'Ayes'.

Shri Pramathanath Banerjee: My vote has not been recorded. I am for 'Ayes'.

Shri P. R. Ramkrishnan (Pollachi): I am for 'Ayes'.

Shri Ajit Singh (Bhatinda-Reserved-Sch. Castes): I am also for 'Ayes'.

Shri D. C. Mallik (Dhanbad): My vote has also not been recorded I wanted to vote for 'Ayes'.

Maulana Abdur Rahman (Jammu and Kashmir): I am for 'Ayes'.

Shaikh Mohammad Akbar (Jammu and Kashmir): I am for 'Ayes".

Shri Valvi (West Khandesh-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): I am also for 'Ayes"

Division No. 2 AYES **[15.23 hrs.**

Abdul Latif, Shri
Abdul Rashid, Bakhshi
Abdur Rahman, Maulana
Achal Singh, Seth
Achar, Shri
Achint Ram, Lala
Agadi, Shri
Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai
Ajit Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Amjad Ali, Shri
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Arumugham, Shri S.R.
Asthana, Shri Lila Dhar
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Ayyakannu, Shri
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Banerji, Shri P.B.
Banerji, Dr. R.
Bangshi Thakur, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barrow, Shri
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bahakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M.B.
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Bhawani Prasad, Shri
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B.S.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chanda, Shri Anil K
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Choudhry, Shri C. L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri
Dange, Shri S.A.
Dass, Dr. M.M.
Das, Shr

*The result of this division is applicable to each of the clauses seperately.

AYES

Das Gupta, Shri B.
Dasappa, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Datar, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri K.G.
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.
Dinesh Sigh, Shri
Dublish, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Eacharan, Shri V.
Ering, Shri D.
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri M.M.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Gautam, Shri C.D.
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Ghosh, Shri M.K.
Ghosh, Shri N.R.
Godsora, Shri S. C.
Gohokar Dr.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri C. L.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shi Ram Krishan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hathi, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J.N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Shri A. P.
Jain, Shri M. C.
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jedhe, Shri G. K.
Jena, Shri K.C.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Jogendra Singh, Sardar
Joshi, Siri Liladhar
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Kalika Singh, Shri
Kamal Singh, Shri
Kamble, Dr.
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karmarkar, Shri
Karni Singhji, Shri
Kasiram, Shri V.
Kasliwal, Shri
Kayal, Shri P. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Keshava, Shri
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnwaz
Khimji, Shri
Khwaja, Shri Jamal
Kiledar, Shri R.S.
Kistaiya, Shri
Kodiyan Shri
Koratkar, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kottukapally, Shri
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishna Rao, Shri M. V.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kumbhar, Shri
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lachman Singh, Shri
Lahiri, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Madhok, Shri Balraj
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Mahanty, Shri
Maiti, Shri N.B.
Majhi, Shri R.C.
Majithia, Sardar
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U.S.
Mallik, Shri D.C.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Matin, Qazi
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehta, Shi B. G.
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Shri Krishna
Minimata, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L.N
Mishra, Shri M.
Mishra, Shri R.R.
Mishra, Shri S.N.
Misra, Shri B.D.
Misra, Shri R.D.
Mohammad Akbar, Shaikh
Mohammed Imam, Shri
Mohideen, Shri Gulam
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Mullick, Shri B.C.
Muniswamy, Shri N.R.
Murmu, Shri Paika
Murthy Shri B.S.
Musafir, Giani G.S.
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Nair, Shri C.K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Naldurgkar, Shri
Nallakaya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Narayanasamy, Shri R.
Naskar Shri P.S.
Nathwni, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Negi, Shri Nek Ram
Nehru, Shri Jwahar lal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Pande, Shri C.D.
Pandey, Shri K.N.
Pangarkar, Shri
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Parulekar, Shri
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimati
Patel, Sushri Maniben
Patel, Shri N.N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri R.D.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.S.
Patil, Shri U.L.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rahman, Shri M.H.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajendra Pratap Singh
Ram Garib, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramakrishnan, Shri P.R.
Rumananda Tirtha, Swami
Ramaswamy, Shri S.V.

AYES

Ramaswamy, Shri K.S.
Ramaswamy, Shri P.
Ramaul, Shri S. N.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramesh Prasad, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao. Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri K.C.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsung Suisa, Shri
Rup Narain, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selku, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankar Deo, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma, Pandit K.C.
Sharma, Shri R.C.
Shastri, Pandit H.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shobha Ram, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri D.P.
Singh, Shri H.P.
Singh, Shri L. Achaw
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri P.N.
Sinha, Shri Anirudh
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Somani, Shri
Soren, Shri Debi
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sugandhi, Shri
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Supakar, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh, Sardar
Syed Mahmud, Dr.
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tangamani, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Thakore, Shri M.B.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tiwari, Pandit D. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dutt
Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Datt
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji
Vijaya Anand, Maharajkumar
Viswanath Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri R.C.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Wilson, Shri J. N.

NOES

Nil.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 339: Noes Nil. The 'Ayes' have it. The clauses are carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Caluses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

Mr. Speaker: Clause I requires only an ordinary majority. Now the question is

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed"

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri D. C. Mallik: My vote has not been recorded. I vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri B. Das Gupta: My vote has also not been recorded. I vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri N. T. Das (Monghyr-Reserved —Sch. Castes): My vote too has not been rceorded. I vote for 'Ayes'.

Shri Damani (Jalore): My vote has also not been recorded. I vote for 'Ayes'.

[Division No. 3 **AYES** **[15.31 hrs.**

Abdul Latif, Shri
Abdul Rashid, Bakhshi
Abdur Rahman, Maulana
Achal Singh, Seth
Achar, Shri
Achint Ram, Lala
Agadi, Shri
Agarwal, Shri Manakbhai
Ajit Singh, Shri
Alva, Shri Joachim
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Amjad Ali, Shri
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Anjanappa, Shri
Arumugham, Shri S.R.
Asthana, Shri Lila Dhar
Awasthi, Shri Jagdish
Ayyakannu, Shri
Bahadur Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Balakrishnan, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Banerjee, Shri Pramathanath
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Banerji, Shri P.B.
Banerji, Dr. R.
Bangshi Thakur, Shri
Barman, Shri
Barrow, Shri
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanja Deo, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M.B.
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Bhatkar, Shri
Bhattacharya, Shri C.K.
Bhavani Prasad, Shri
Bidari, Shri
Birbal Singh, Shri
Birendra Bahadur Singhji, Shri
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Brahm Prakash, Ch.
Braj Raj Singh, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Choudhry, Shri C.L.
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri
Dange, Shri S. A.
Das, Dr. M. M.
Das, Shri N. T.
Das Gupta, Shri B.
Dasappa, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Datar, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dublish, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Eacharan, Shri V.
Elias, Shri Muhammed
Ering, Shri D.
Ganapathy, Shri
Gandhi, Shri M.M.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Ganpat Sahai, Shri
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Gautam, Shri C.D.
Ghosal Shri Aurobindo
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Godsora, Shri S.C.
Gohokar, Dr.
Gounder, Shri K. Periaswami
Govind Das, Dr.
Guha, Shri A.C
Gupta, Shri C.L
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Hathi, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Hukam Singh, Sardar
Iqbal Singh, Sardar
Jadhav, Shri Yadav Narayan
Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jain, Ahr iA P.
Jain, Shri M.C.
Jaipal Singh, Shri
Jedhe, Shri G.K.
Jena, Shri K.C.
Jhunjhunwala, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Jogendra Singh, Sardar
Joshi, Shri Liladhar
Joshi, Shrimati S
Jyotishi, Pandit J.P.
Kalika Singh, Shri
Kamal Singh, Shri
Kamble, Dr.
Kanakasabai, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Karmarkar, Shri
Karni Singhji, Shri
Kasi Ram Shri V.
Kasliwal, Shri
Kaya, Shri P.N.
Kedaria, Shri C.M.
Keskar, Dr.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Sadath Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khimji, Shri
Khwaja, Shri Jamal
Kiledar, Shri R.S.
Kistaiya, Shri
Kodiyan, Shri
Koratkar, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kottukapally, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Krishna Rao, Shri M.V.
Krishnappa Shri M.V.
Kumbhar, Shri
Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lachman Singh, Shri
Lahiri, Shri
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lonikar, Shri
Madhok, Shri Balraj
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Mahanty, Shri
Maiti, Shri N.B.
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Majithia, Sardar

[Division No. 3

Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U.S.
Mallik, Shri D. C.
Malviya, Shri Motilal
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Shri J.
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Matin, Qazi
Mehdi, Shri S.A.
Mehta, Shri B.G.
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Shri Krishna
Minimata Shrimati
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri L. N.
Mishra, Shri M. P.
Mishra, Shri R.R.
Mishra, Shri S.N.
Misra, Shri B. D.
Misra, Shri R.D.
Parvathi Krishanan, Shrimati
Mohammad Akbar, Shaikh
Mohammed Imam Shri
Mohideen, Shri Gulam
Mohiuddin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Muniswamy, Shri N. R.
Murmu, Shri Paika
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Musafir, Giani G. S.
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Naldurgkar, Shri
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Narasimhan, Shri
Narayanasamy, Shri R.
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nathwani, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Negi, Shri Nek Ram
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Pande, Shri C. D.
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pangarkar, Shri
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamoni

AYES

Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandhu
Parulekar, Shri
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrimat
Patel, Sushri Maniben
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Patil, Shri R. D.
Patil, Shri T. S.
Patil, Shri U. L.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pillai, Shri Anthony
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Prodhan, Shri B. C.
Radha Mohan Singh, Shri
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Rahman, Shri M. H.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Rajendra Singh, Shri
Rajendra Pratap Singh, Shri
Ram Garib, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R.
Ramananda Tirtha, Swami
Ramaswamy, Shri S. V.
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Ramaswamy, Shri P.
Ramaul, Shri S. N.
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Ramesh Prasad Singh, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Ranbir Singh, Ch.
Rane, Shri
Rangarao, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Rao, Shri Madhusudan
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsung Suisa, Shri
Rup Narain, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Sardar A. S.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Samantsinhar, Dr.
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Satish Chandra, Shri
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Selko, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shah, Shri Manubhai
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Shankar Deo, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shastri, Pandit H.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shivananjappa, Shri
Shobha Ram, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri D. P.
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri L. Achaw
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri P. N.
Sinha, Shri Anirudh
Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Jhulan
Sinha, Shri K. P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nardeo
Somani, Shri
Soren, Shri Debi
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sugandhi, Shri
Sultan, Shrimati Maimoona
Supakar, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh, Sardar
Syed Mahmud, Dr
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tangamani, Shri
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Thakore, Shri M. B.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwari, Pandit Babu Lal
Tiwari, Shri R. S.
Tiwari, Pandit D. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Uike, Shri
Upadhyay, Pandit Munishwar Dat
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri Ramsingh Bhai
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji
Vijaya Anand, Maharajkumar
Viswanath Prasad, Shri
Vyas, Shri R. C.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Wilson, Shri J. N.

Mr. Speaker: Any other hon. Member whose vote has not been recorded? .. None. The result of the division is:

Ayes	..	343
Noes	.. ..	Nil

The Ayes have it.

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

Some Hon. Members: Let us declare it a holiday now.

15.25 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): On behalf of Shri A. K. Sen I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain minor amendments in the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Amjad Ali, Choudhry Brahm Perkash, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, Shri Aurobindo Ghosal, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, Shri Jaswantraj Mehta, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri M. Shankaraiya, Shri M. S. Sugandhi, Shri Asoke K. Sen with instructions to report by the 19th August, 1961."

This Bill as I have already stated, aims at making certain amendments, firstly in the Representation of the People Act, 1950, which is concerned with the registration of electors. Secondly, it seeks to make certain amendments in the Representation of the People Act, 1951, which as hon. Members know concerns itself with the holding of elections. Thirdly, there is a very small technical amendment in the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. Most of these amendments, the House will be glad to know, carry out the recommendations made by the Chief Election Commissioner in his various reports. Their chief purpose, firstly, is to secure to every elector his right to vote and, secondly, to make the elections, if possible, simpler and speedier. I will briefly indicate where the changes are suggested and what the effect of these suggestions is.

The first change is the abolitation of sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 23 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950. The reason for this is that there is at present no appeal against the order of the Electoral Registration Officers under section 22 amending, transposing or deleting an entry in the electoral rolls. There was one limited kind of appeal which had been provided, namely, the appeal against rejection of an application. If a name was added by grant of an application or if any other order except that of rejection was made, there was no provision for appeal. An appeal has therefore been provided against every order made by the Electoral Registration Officer under the next clause, that is, Clause 3. There it has been said, namely,—

"An appeal shall lie within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed—

(a) to the Chief Electoral Officer, from any order of the Electoral Registration Officer under section 22 or section 23, . . ."

[Shri Hajarnavis]

A good appeal is always be necessary in order to ensure that those who are entrusted with the primary duty of making the orders in the first instance are on the *qui vive*. The appeal may not be resorted to, as I said, in every case but the presence of a good and a speedy appeal always makes the trial officers discharge their duties in a much better and much more conscientious fashion. Therefore such an appeal should be provided and it has been so provided.

The next clause is clause 4 which amends section 27. This concerns the candidates for the Legislative Council. Under the present clause both for the teachers' constituency and for the graduates' constituency certain residential qualification is prescribed for the candidates. Before they qualify they have got to have three years' residence in a particular constituency. The Chief Election Commissioner felt that there is no basis for that because teachers are often transferred from one district to another and there is no reason why a teacher who was entitled to vote when he was at one place should lose his qualification merely because he has been transferred from one district to another. Similarly about graduates. Therefore, by this amendment, all that is necessary is that he should be a graduate of three years' standing. For that purpose, a qualifying date, namely the 1st of November of the year before which the electoral rolls are being prepared, is prescribed as the qualifying date.

Then, clause 5 increases the control of the Parliament over the rules made under the Act. Previously all that was necessary was that it should be laid before the House. But now the supervision of the House over subordinate legislation has increased by the amended clause which has clearly said that:

> "Every rule made under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree that the rule should be either modified or annulled, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule."

When the rule is laid before the House, the House is certainly in control of the rule and can, by following the appropriate procedure, make changes in it. But this clause brings out the power expressly and also makes it clear that within thirty days a motion has to be moved.

In clause 6 the word Bombay is changed in accordance with the States Reorganisation Act, and there are certain local authorities that cease to exist in Bombay and Mysore. Therefore, after the abolition of these local authorities like rural village panchayats etc., the appropriate or the corresponding local authorities are being brought in.

This finishes the amendments which we have proposed to the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

Chapter III deals with the amendments in the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Here the attempt is to shorten the period of elections. Under the present law ten days must elapse between the nomination and the issue of the proclamation. Section 30 is now being amended. The present section 30 is as follows:

> "As soon as the notification calling upon a constituency to elect a member or members is issued,

the Election Commission shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint the last date for making nominations, which shall be the tenth day after the date of publication of the first-mentioned notification . . . etc."

Ths Election Commission has proposed that it should be reduced from ten days to seven days. We have accordingly proposed an amendment that the words "tenth day" should now be substituted by the words "seventh day".

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta-South West): What is the reason for bringing this?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): For shortening the total time of the election.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: (Basirhat): It is said here: to keep the election expenses low.

Shri Hajarnavis: If the period is shorter, with her experience in elections, the hon. Member will know that the election expenses will be lower.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Here it does not entail any expenditure.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How does this bring down the election expenses?

Shri Hajarnavis: The real election begins ofter the nomination.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): The shorter the period the less the expenditure.

Shri Hajarnavis: Then the period beween the filing of the nomination and the scrutiny is curtailed by one day. There is one day which now intervenes beween the scrutiny and the last day of the nomination. It is the third day. Instead of that, it will be the second day.

Then by clause 8 the number of nomination papers that any candidate may file is fixed at four now. The maximum is four.

An Hon. Member: It is five now.

Shri Hajarnavis: It is certainly the law which obtains at present that a candidate can file as many nominations as he likes. There is no restriction at all. But it has ben found that very few candidates have filed more than four nomination papers. But if all candidates take it into their heads to file as many nominations as they please, and a list has to be prepared, it will throw such a burden upon the returning officer and his staff that it becomes impossible for him to do that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Why don't you make it two then?

Shri Hajarnavis: Any figure could be suggested. If my hon. friend thinks that four is too large, he can suggest two.

An Hon. Member: Five is a good number.

Shri Hajarnavis: It could be anything, provided a reasonable limit is fixed. We are not committed to four.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The proper remedy would have been for you to relax the rules about rejection of nomination papers, and not to make it two or four.

Shri A. K. Sen: The rules have already been relaxed. Perhaps my hon. friend Shri Braj Raj Singh does not know. In fact the rules are so loose already that they would hardly lead to rejection, if properly filed.

Mr. Speaker: Do hon. Members want the Minister to go on or not? Evidently they are not ready with this. Then why did they persuade the Minister to get up when he sat down?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): He is going clause by clause and giving explanations.

Mr. Speaker: This has only to be referred to Select Committee.

Shri Hajarnavis: Then, clause 12 omits section 54. That is consequential on the double-member constituency being abolished.

Then I come to clause 13. By new section 58 we carry out the recommendation made by the Election Commission that if a ballot box used at a polling station is unlawfully taken out and that ballot has to be cancelled the Election Commission may ask for another ballot to be taken so that the whole election may not be set aside.

Then, omission of section 63, like the omission of section 54, is consequential on the abolition of the double-member constituency.

Clauses 17, 18 and 19 deal with the election petitions. The main reason for this recommendation is that in a civil suit where the plaintiff has to file so many copies of the plaint as there are dependents, similarly they have to hand over to the Election Commissioner as many copies as there are respondents to the election petition so that the staff of the Election Commission is not employed in making out the copies.

Clause 18 contains a very healthy provision, which, I am quite sure, Members of the House will appreciate and welcome. It requires that whereever an allegation of corrupt practice is made, that allegation shall be supported by an affidavit. It is within the experience of all of us that reckless allegations are made without proper verification. Even though no evidence is led about it, there has been a lot of mud-slinging and it has caused harm and unnecessary expenditure. The other clause contains some small suggestions like stay of order under section 99 by which a person is being disqualified.

Under clause 23, security for costs is increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. Many election petitions are filed without any substance and the result is harassment to the candidate who has been duly elected. In order to appreciate what the expenditure is in our country with the expenditure in other countries, hon. Members will like to know, there was recently an election petition. Mr. Wedgewood Benn, on succeeding to the title of his father, lost his seat in the House of Commons. He again stood for Bristol. He was sought to be disqualified from sitting in the House of Commons because he was a peer of the realm. Therefore, the election petition was filed by the opposing candidate, Mr. Sinclair. That petition went on for not more than 3 or 4 days. Yet, the costs were to the tune of £ 8,000. One of the checks against frivolous petitions would be the position for costs, so that the party whose election is challenged does ot suffer frivolous petitions would be the posi- petition is dismissed. Therefore, this has been increased from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000.

Clause 25 is important. This is brought with a view to eliminate completely from electoral appeal any appeal on the ground of caste, race, community or religion. The law does at present make it illegal to make a systematic appeal on the ground of caste, race, community or religion. The whole difficulty is about the word 'systematic'. In practice, it was found difficult to prove that a candidate had adopted a systematic appeal to caste, race, community or religion It was difficult to prove that a candidate had meant: two appeals or three appeals or a general design. In order to eliminate it completely, even one single appeal on the ground of caste, race, community or religion would be a corrupt practice. If a candidate or his agent or any person with his consent is proved to have indulged in this corrupt practice, he will not

get the fruits of his election at all, which has been procured by resort to this corrupt practice. This is an important amendment that we have suggested. Similarly, in clause 26, it has been made a punishable offence.

Clause 27 prohibits meetings within 24 hours of the beginning of the poll. One reason for this is that adequate police arrangements have got to be made at the polling station and also at the meeting. If meetings are allowed to continue till the very midnight of the polling day, it becomes difficult for the law and order authorities.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Are they allowed at present?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why amendment?

Shri Hajarnavis: Not 24 hours up to the midnight of the polling day, meetings are allowed. We now propose to introduce a gap of 24 hours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of information, speaking of a city constituency, the ruling party sometimes occupies all the parks for one week, holding meetings. If you really impose this sort of a limit, it will be difficult for the opposition parties to function. It will be very difficult, I can assure you.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am quite sure the hon. Member will have an opportunity to address the House.

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Indrajit Gupta knows how to keep the parks for the opposition parties.

Shri Hajarnavis: There shall be an interregnum of 24 hours between the polling and holding of the meetings.

Clause 28 also contains a suggestion on the recommendation of the Election Commission, namely that no pamphlet shall be printed by any printer unless a declaration is given to them signed about his identity and his identity is attested by two known persons, and a copy of this pamphlet shall be forwarded to the Returning Officer. It has often been found that many pamphlets are distributed and circulated in elections. They, of course, technically satisfy the requirements of the printer's name and the publisher's name being there. The moment one tries to trace the printers and publishers, they are discovered to be phantoms. Therefore, in order to fix the responsibility on the person who obtains the printing of these things, it has been proposed that a declaration of the identity of the person who hands over the pamphlet, placard or circular to the printer is to be made.

Some Hon. Members: Impossible.

Shri Hajarnavis: The hon. Members who have fought more elections than myself are aware that many pamphlets are circulated by persons who are ultimately discovered to be completely fictitious persons, phantoms.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the point? A person living in a far off village has to bring two witnesses and prove that they are proper people and then only it will be printed. It will be impossible.

Shri Hajarnavis: I do not know whether the hon. Member knows a rural constituency as I do. When I go to print a pamphlet there the printer knows everybody who lives in the town. If the hon. Member is speaking of Calcutta, . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Not Calcutta.

Shri Hajarnavis: If there are organised parties, it would not be difficult at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of clarification, I do not do it myself. There are a group of persons who want to support me. They want to issue a leaflet. What will they do?

Shri Hajarnavis: It will not be difficult.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am an independent. I do not belong to any party. Suppose somebody wants to support me without my knowledge: can't they publish anything?

Shri Hajarnavis: The hon. Member, when he stands, will, I presume, have more than two supporters, to start with, who will be prepared to identify

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): The responsibility is ultimately that of the printer.

Shri Hajarnavis: The only thing is that the man who hands over is known to the man who has signed. His identity is established that no person has given a false name when he delivers the copy to the printer. That is the whole idea.

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri B. Das Gupta possibly knows that even the names of people like me have been put as signatories of appeals which have been found to be absolutely unauthorised. The printers have published them without knowing.

Shri Tangamani: It will be difficult to produce two persons.

Shri A. K. Sen: I can tell you that the Election Commission has noted that this has become so widespread that all sorts of circulars are issued.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes it may happen that merely to bring disrespect or bring down the reputation of an important man, who may not think of standing for the election, somebody may go and present a paper. After all, it is only Rs. 250. A man's reputation becomes mud that nobody supported him. This is without his knowledge. One has to be very careful with respect to this matter. It must be insisted that the man himself must present or two persons who are known. Otherwise, any man can present a paper. Two hundred and fifty rupees does not matter. If an important man is traduced in this way, they can go on filing papers in all the places Anybody can file my nomination paper anywhere in all parts of India and say, this man filed here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I agree with you. This clause is brought just to check the printing and circulating of objectionable pamphlet. I agree with you.

16 hrs.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is only objectionable but also unauthorised. May I explain how this is done . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I believe the hon. Minister has in his mind certain pamphlets which were distributed in Delhi during the elections. I think that is the reason why this amendment has been brought forward, but if that is the only thing, I feel that this is not the proper way to check it.

Shri A. K. Sen: This recommendations was made long before the Delhi pamphlets came into existence. But in every election we know that unauthorised pamphlets are printed. When we go to the printer, he says 'I do not know; somebody came and said "Print it" and I have printed it', and he puts the name of the printer and the owner etc. but you cannot trace the man at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Supposing it is without name, then what is to be done? He may give money to the press, and see that there is no name printed.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a different matter.

Mr. Speaker: All steps are being taken to avoid such a thing happening, but in spite of it, something happens; then what can be done?

Shri A. K. Sen: The loophole of the Press Act has been found and noted by the Chief Election Commis-

sioner, and it is the experience of everyone of us that sometimes damaging leaflets are printed and published. As I said, only the other day, I was very surprised to find—in fact, a candidate from the Opposition Party had sent it to me—an appeal, making certain personal allegations against the candidate, which I am supposed to have signed; I knew nothing about it until I saw the matter in print, and yet the man who authorised the printing of it and who went and had it printed is unknown; we could not get at him. I think it is a healthy precaution that a man who wants to circulate something in print must take the trouble of having himself made known personally to the press.

16.03 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

Shri Hajarnavis: Clause 33 is like clause 6, and it seeks to make only a minor amendment in the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, because it has been found that after the delimitation that was done in 1956, the names of certain revenue divisions have changed, and certain alterations have been made. So, in order that they should conform to the new boundaries or the new names, the Election Commissioner has been authorised to make consequential changes, without any changes in substance.

These are the main provisions of the Bill which I commend to the House for its acceptance.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain minor amendments in the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Amjad Ali, Choudhry Brahm Perkash, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri M. L. Dwivedi, Shri Aurobindo Ghosal, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shri Bal Raj Madhok, Shri Jaswantraj Mehta, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri M. Shankaraiya, Shri M. S. Sugandhi and Shri Asoke K. Sen with instructions to report by the 19th August, 1961.".

Shri Tangamani: I am glad that the amendments to the Representation of the People Act are being referred to the Selct Committee. But I find that in many cases some of the recommendations of the Election Commission have not been followed, and cogent reasons have not been advanced for bringing forward certain amendments.

I shall deal with the Bill from clause 33 backwards, so that the Select Committee will go into the implications of the various clauses in great detail. I would also like to submit that some of the clauses in the present form have to undergo a lot of modification even if the intention is to be made clear.

I shall first take up clause 33. In the notes on clauses, we find:

> "In the course of bifurcation of two-member constituencies, the Election Commission has found that changes in administrative units have taken place in many constituencies necessitating minor adjustments in the extent and boundaries of the constituencies. But the Commission has no power at present to make such adjustments. A few minor amendments in section 7 and 8 of the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, have accordingly been proposed.

I would like to get a clarification whether we are going beyond the scope of the Act which brought about this bifurcation. In that Act, the entire power was vested in the Election Commission inasmuch as they could bifurcate the constituencies

[Shri Tangamani]

which were originally double-member constituencies. Is the intention of the present amendment to enlarge the scope of the Election Commission's authority so as to include certain portions which did not fall within the double-member constituencies? That is the fear that I would like to express in this connection, because it is not clear whether for the sake of administrative convenience, the existing double-member constituency alone will be bifurcated or whether certain blocks from other constituencies are going to be included or whether certain blocks from the bifurcated constituency are going to be taken over and handed over to some other constituency. If this is the intention, then, I am afraid that it is pregnant with mischief. Anyone who has got the control over these constituencies or any party which is in power will have the tendency or the temptation to strengthen those constituencies by adding to them or by removing from those constituencies certain areas which are not favourable to them. That is the first point that I would like to make. If the intention is only to make some adjustments in the bifurcated constituencies without affecting the single-member constituencies, then I have no objection. In that case, it must be made abundantly clear in the Bill by way of suitable amendments to clause 33.

Then, I come to clause 31. I suppose my hon. friend the Law Minister is listening to this carefully, because this is rather an important thing. The Election Commission have recommended that there are a large number of candidates already in the field, and in order to limit the number of candidates, the security deposit should be raised. To curb the light-hearted participation of candidates, the want to increase the number of qualifying votes for securing the deposit back from one-sixth to one fifth. I can mention an instance which will not be hypothetical. Even if we had one-sixth as the proportion of qualifying votes for securing the deposit back, in a constituency where there are about eight candidates contesting, all the condidates excepting the one who is returned will have to forfeit the deposit. I can imagine a position, where, if we are going to increase it to one-fifth, all the candidates including the candidate who wins will be forfeiting the deposit. And you will thus have a phenomenon where a candidate will be returned to Parliament, and at the same time he will be forfeiting the deposit.

Shri A. K. Sen: The section contains the words 'unless he is elected'.

Shri Tangamani: Suppose there are ten candidates in the field, then even the person who is elected may fail to secure one-fifth of the votes. If that is the thing that is going to happen, then you are going away from the very intent and purpose of this legislation itself. That is why this matter has been considered and ultimately it has been decided that one-sixth will be the proper proportion.

It will be a risky thing to rush forward with this kind of amendment. I can give one instance to show how when we rush forward with certain amendments, later on we are called upon to revoke it, say, within just a period of two or three years. During the first election, there was no right to retire. Then, the Act was amended enabling a candidate to retire ten days before the date of polling. A question arose whether a person who had retired was a contesting candidate or not. So on this there were several writs. The matter came right up to the Supreme Court and ultimately that Court held that a person who has retired, although he has retired, cannot be in the same category as a person who has withdrawn. So he will also be one of the contesting candidates. We had to come forward with an amendment—I think it was some two years ago—saying that 55(A) will no

longer exist. So we provided for retirement and after some time we had to take away the right of retirement. Let us not rush through a piece of legislation by which we are going to increase 1|6th to 1|5th; after the elections are over, if we find that there are some persons who have been elected to the State legislatures or Parliament who did not secure sufficient number of votes to entitle them not to forfeiture, probably we will again revert to 1|6th. I think it will be hasty legislation if we rush through with amendments like this.

There are so many other points which probably I would not be able to go into detail. But I am sure the Select Committee will pay more attention to them.

Shri A. K. Sen: I would be obliged if the hon. Member indicates which are the clauses which he would deal with as I would like to inform myself also before the Select Committee meets.

Shri Tangamani: As regards the clauses which deal with communal propaganda as one of the items constituting corrupt practice I have not applied my mind to them. But I feel that they require modification and suitable amendments which will make it perfectly clear that anyone who propagates or appeals in the name of casts and religion—now we have added only language—or anything of that character will come under the mischief of that provision. I say this because already we had this clause and that has not saved any of the candidates. I do not know whether this is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Now we are bringing forward a certain legislation and the policy of Government is to see that appeal to caste or community should not be encouraged. If that is the position, the clauses from clause 29 onwards may require recasting.

As regards clause 23, whereas is the logic in increasing the amount of deposit from Rs 1,000 to Rs. 2,000? By merely increasing it to Rs. 2,000, are we going to reduce the number of election petitions? I do not know whether the amount of deposit was the same during the 1957 elections as in the 1952 elections. I believe the amount was increased when we went before the country for the second election. In find that during the first election, there was one election petition to 10 candidates elected. So there were 10 per cent candidates who had to face election petitions. After 1957, it was 1 in 7. That will be 14 per cent. It was not because the deposit amount was increased; it was because of some other reason. If there is a kind of screening before election petitions are entertained, then probably we would be in position to restrict the number of election petitions. I remember having read somewhere that in the U.K. there is a lot of restriction on election petitions. Before a petition is filed, there is a screening committtee which goes into the whole question That committtee has to satisfy itself that there is a *prima facie* case. Then I think a judge of the High Court is appointed. Parliament has more or less a control over the way in which election petitions are proceeding. But here we have given independent status to election tribunals and more or less an independent right for any candidate who has been defeated to come forward with an election petition, although we try to restrict it by saying that it must be supported by an affidavit. My fear is that this is not going to restrict it. You must have some form of a screening committee which may be a committee of this House or of both Houses of Praliament. Such a committee must be set up. Otherwise, my fear is that harassment and frivolous election petitions are not going to dwindle. By merely enhancing the deposit fees from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000, we will not be able to reduce the number of election petitions.

There is another clause which takes away the right to publish election petitions and also tribunals' findings

[Shri Tangamani]

in the Gazette. Most fantastic arguments are advanced in support of this course. We are told that very few people go through the Gazettes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Does the hon. Member got through the Gazettes?

Shri Tangamani: Anyone who is interested in election petitions, the best record is the Gazette which is published. This is a most authoritative record. There are so many notiwhich people do not refer to. That does not mean that notifications should not be published in the Gazette. I do not think there is any person in this country who has got the capacity or patience to go through all the notifications published in the Gazette. If somebody says that because people are not interested in these notifications, they should not be published in the Gazette, it is a strange and fantastic argument. I find such an argument advanced here. At least people who are regularly in the habit of reading the Gazette will have the facility of seeing the nature of the election petitions and the outcome of such petitions. So I submit again that this economy, of taking away the right to publish in the Gazette, is a misconceived economy.

In the amendment to the Representation of the people Act of 1950, some two or three clauses deal with certain amendments. But one fear I would like to express is on the question of appeals, when a particular name has been entered in the electoral rolls. I submit this is likely to lead to abuses. I can understand the position where one can go before the Election Commission on the ground that one's name is left out. But if one is going to be given an opportunity to question the inclusion of a person's name in the electoral rolls, the result wil be that such petitions will be there in the same way as election petitions. So protection must be given to the citizen to see that his name is included, but not to harass a person. If a man can raise an objection on the ground that may name is included and it is entertained and ultimately it is found that may name has to be properly included, what is the position? Why should we allow a mischief-maker to drag a man into this arena?. So I submit this is also pregnant with mischief.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is certainly worthy of consideration, because there one fights not so much for the inclusion of one's name as to see that the other fellow's name is taken out of the rolls.

Shri Tangamani: I consider that recommendation No. 4 of the Election Commission to the effect that nomination papers should be restricted, is a good recommendation, although I belive that if one of the nomination papers is in order, then the Returning Offcer may not take the pains to scrutinise all the nomination papers, in spite of the fact that he has to record that so many nomination papers have been received. But in any case, I feel that restricting it to four nomination papers will meet the ends of justice. That is a very good recommendation and that has been adopted. It wil help procedure also.

These are some of the suggestions I have made which are not exhaustive. But I hope that the Select Committee will go into these in great detail because we are passing this piece of legislation on the eve of the elections. I would have been happier if this Bill had been brought much earlier. When it is rushed through on the eve of the elections, naturally there is a tendency for the ruling party to rush through certain provisions in a hasty manner, and equally on the part of the opposition to see that no change is brought about. The recommendations of the Election Commission have been before us ever since August, 1958. Certain recommendations have been given effect to by the amendment of 1958 or 1959. When we brought forward those amend-

ments, how is it that the amendments now brought forward based on the recommendations of 1958 slipped our notice till now? I feel that the way the Bill has been brought forward at this moment is not proper. In any case, I am happy that the matter is being referred to the Select Committee. I hope the Select Committee will go into it in great detail, and wherever the intention is clear, make it more abundantly clear in the amending clauses.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): I welcome reference of this Bill to the Select Committee. I will speak briefly on some of the clauses.

I welcome clause 7 because it shortens the period of election, and I hope it will be adopted by the Select Committee.

In regard to clause 8, the last speaker has welcomed four nomination papers, but I think it is not necessary to restrict the number at all, because the practice always is that if the returning officer finds one single nomination paper to be valid, he does not look into the others at all, and just files them. If all the four are found invalid, that will be very unfair to the candidate. So, it is not necessary to restrict the number to four at all.

I am sorry the hon. Deputy Minister did not say anything about clause 9. The proposed power of objection given to the returning officer under clause 9(b) is something unique. Such a power was not there previously. For the words "an objection is made", the words "an objection is raised by the returning officer or is made by any other person" are sought to be substituted. There is no need to amend the clause in this way. To give a handle to the returning officer, as it were, to raise an objection is not the proper thing to do.

I welcome clause 10 because it sometimes happens that false withdrawals are given, and it is but right that the returning officer should be satisfied that the withdrawals that are given are genuine, that the identity of the person who gives the withdrawal is established.

Leaving other minor points, I come to clause 23. I see no reason why the amount should be raised from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. There may be a genuine case in which a man has a grievance and wants to file an election petition, and just because he does not have Rs. 2,000 he is unable to do so. This is a very hard rule, and I hope the Select Committee will apply its minds carefully to this.

Clause 25 is very well drafted. I welcome the deletion of the word "systematic", because it is clear that even one instance where an appeal is based on communal lines or hartred is enough to disqualify a candidate. It is a very good clause. I welcome it. I also welcome the addition of new clause (3A) under this clause.

I am strongly opposed to clause 27. I have never known a case in which, as the hon. Deputy Minister said, for reasons of law and order, meetings could not take place. Now what happens is that if the polling is for the next day, meetings are held up to 12 o'clock the previous night. The result of applying 24 hours will be that if polling begins at 8 o'clock in the morning, meetings should stop at 8 o'clock in the morning the previous day, which means for 36 hours or more no meeting can take place. This is a very harsh rule. May be some disturbance may take place in places where there are thousands of polling booths, but this is a very harsh rule, and it is going to act very much against the candidate, because, after all, it is at night time that meetings take place. People come after dinner, they sit down, and make up their minds. They hear the candidates, get to know their policies and programmes. From 8 to 11.30 in the night the meeting goes on.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Should they be held only on the last day?

Shri Kasliwal: On the last day very important meetings are held, where there are large towns.

Shri A. K. Sen: In our paris meetings are held on the last day.

Shri Kasliwal: They are held even now but that is not the point. The point is: why should this right be restricted? I respectfully submit that the old rule should remain as it is. It should not be amended.

My hon. friend Shri Tangamani is opposed to clause 31, but I think it is a very salutary clause, because the substitution of 1/5 for 1/6 really means that you avoid frivolous candidatures. We know that so often frivolous nominations are filed, they even go to the polls, and for various reasons into which I need not go here they subsequently say they would file an election petition because something happened, and they want to get money. I think this rule of substituting 1/5 for 1/6 would be very salutary. These are some of my suggestions. I hope the Select Committee will take these into consideration.

Shri **Rane** (Buldana): Sir, this motion must be passed today. The original idea was that this Bill should be passed today, but the question of referring it to the Select Committee was raised in the Business Advisory Committee. The Law Minister agreed to the proposal on the understanding that the motion must be passed today, because the report has to be made by the Select Committee on or before the 19th instant.

Shri A. K. Sen: I was going to say that the Select Committee would be deliberating on all these clauses, and if any particular matter is not made clear today, it may be communicated to the Select Committee. You, Sir, will be the Chairman. If we do not pass this motion, it will not only inconvenience this particular law, but it will also put to very great difficulty our other legislative programme. The Prime Minister, as you know, will be leaving at the end of the month. The entire programme will be upset. I would earnestly request hon. Members to see that it is finished by 5 o'clock.

Mr. Chairman: I will take the sense of the House. I would like to know whether the House can continue till 6 p.m. and finish it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I suggest we sit till 5.30. The time may be reduced to 10 minutes each, and the Minister, in reply, should not take more than 5 minutes.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not think anybody is opposing the reference to the Select Committee. So, no reply is really called for.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Although I do not oppose the Bill, I do not think it will serve the purpose for which it has been brought forward. In order to simplify the election procedure, it is highly necessary that a comprehensive legislation, embodying all aspects of the question, be brought before the House.

I will take up clause 7 first I think this power is unnecessary. If there is one nomination paper which is valid, then the Returning Officer need not go into the other nomination papers. So, there is no question of reducing the work of the returning officer. Even if there are more nomination papers, it does not matter. Therefore, you should not prevent voters to nominate as many persons as they like as their representatives.

I will now come to clause 9. According to me, this clause is giving more powers to the returning officer. Now, he is given power to raise objection for a particular nomination paper. He is the person who will do the scrutiny. I would suggest that when he receives the nomination paper of

a particular candidate, he should advise the candidate about the objections which arise according to him. We do not depend so much upon technicalities. These technicalities should not be stressed so much as to give powers to the returning officer to raise objections. He should point them out before the scrutiny takes place so that the candidate's nomination paper may be corrected.

I come to clause 23. I do not think that we should increase the deposit to Rs. 2,000.

Shri A. K. Sen: There is a little misunderstanding. We are not giving the returning officer any power to raise the objection; the power is already there because on his own motion he can take objection under the existing law. We are making a consequential amendment. It is not clear in the proviso to that section—provision No. 5. It is a mistake to suppose—one other hon. Member, possibly Shri Kasliwal hinted at that —that we are giving new powers. I thought it would be better if I explained. It is not a new power. It is a slight alteration of the words made in order to make it very clear.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let not the returning officer also, on the day of scrutiny, raise some objection. I do not think it is proper. That was my point.

Now, Sir, I do not think it is necessary to insist on a deposit of Rs. 2,000. Even with this amount of Rs. 1,000 which necessary for any election petition today, it is hard and I know cases where there were valid grounds for filing petitions but they were prevented from doing so on account of the heavy deposit. It may be made Rs. 500 or so.

Shri A. K. Sen: Then hon. Member sitting behind me says that he got Rs. 1,500 as election petition costs but he could recover only Rs. 1,000. He is still to get the remaining Rs. 500. I think it should be absolutely to all of us from the number of frivolous petitions that are filed.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Quite right.

Shri A. K. Sen: They can only be controlled by making it more.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We would be benefited if from the Election Commission's reports or other information which the Law Minister may have, we are told how many election cases were there which were of a frivolous nature and also whether the election petitions are increasing or decreasing in number. I think they are gradually decreasing. This is not the way how we want to reduce it.

I come to clause 25. I have no objection to delete the word 'systematic' and make it more specific. But is that enough? Let us not go away with the impression that the entire mischief is removed. Very much depends upon us and how we approach the entire thing. There is another mischief which should have been taken note of. That is the expenditure side. In the law we provide the maximum expenditure for an assembly or Parliamentary constituency. But it is common knowledge how it is evaded. Let us not evade the issue and delude ourselves. Normally this expenditure limit is exceeded. We have provided that the parties can spend any amount: it will not be counted as elefction expenditure. We have seen with our own eyes what is happening and we have had the recent experience in Orissa. There is a great danger to the democratic growth in this country. Money has been spent without any limit whatsoever. Votes have been purchased. We should seriously think as to how to stop these malpractices in elections. Let us be honest. If we are honest, we should either strictly adhere to the law, or limit be removed. We shall fight money in this country. A new power is emerging: that is the money

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

power of the capitalists in the name of socialism; that is coming to occupy political authority in this country. We have to fight that. It may take a long time but that does not matter. I think the Parliament should give very serious consideration to that aspect of the corrupt practice and give more serious attention to these things than to words such as 'systematic' or casual and so on. We are responsible for this. We choose our candidates taking into account the composition of the constituency and after finding out whether a particular caste is in a majority or minority. We do not choose candidate because of his qualifications but because he belongs to a particular community and because he can make an emotional appeal and would win the election. Manifestoes or sacrifices or a candidate's doings in Parliament are not the sole criteria adopted; they are all mere eye wash. I would ask the Law Minister whether it was not possible for them to apply their minds to this question when they bring forward this Bill. I would like to have an assurance that a comprehensive Bill embodying all these aspects would be brought before this House as early as possible.

Shri A. K. Sen: Deleting the provision regarding expenditure?

Shri Tangamani: The Election Committee says that there is no machinery for controlling the maximum expenditure provision. Then why have this farce?

Shri A. K. Sen: If an amendment is moved, it will be considered. As I said before, if it is really a recommendation of the Commission, Government's mind is open on this. If the hon. Member or anybody else proposes an amendment, we shall certainly consider it.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagir): Will it be within the ambit of the present Bill?

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I now come to clause 27. I do not think that there is any difficulty today if the present practice is there. As the provision stands today till midnight before the poll day, meetings are conducted. I do not think this has caused any difficulty so far as the police or other arrangements are concerned. In this amending clause, it is said that not only shall nobody convene but nobody shall even attend. I think it is too sweeping. The provision should remain as it is and I do not support this amendment.

Shri A. K. Sen: Do you want the period to be raised to 48 hours or it should be reduced further?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I would prefer it as it exists today. Regarding clause 31, I would say that I would have no objection to making it one-fifth, provided the other thing is also there. But what do we find today? What we find today is this. Let us say that the percentage of votes polled in a particular election is about 25, 20 or even less than that. There are a number of candidates. What happens actually is that sometimes the candidate who is elected polls less than one-fifth or one-sixth. Because of the multiplication of the candidates, whoever gets the majority, is elected. The irony of the situation is that a candidate who would normally have forfeited his deposit is declared elected.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Only in Orissa.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In other States also?

Shri A. K. Sen: Has it happened in Orissa?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes.

Shri A. K. Sen: You mean to say that the candidate was elected and the security was forfeited!

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No. I mean the votes. His votes are less than one-sixth of the total votes polled and yet he is elected.

Shri A. K. Sen: There is nothing improper in it, because, so long as you allow hundred candidates to contest a seat, they can split it up among themselves. You cannot shut out anyone. The only way by which you can safeguard this is to increase this amount which may be forefeited. That is all.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I was only pointing out this. We get the majority party in this House, which on the whole gets a minority percentage of votes in this country. Here, in this procedure followed in this Bill, we still give allowance to persons to be elected who, in the particular constituency, poll even less than one-fifth or one-sixth of the total votes polled.

Shri A. K. Sen: How many candidates?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There were nine candidates. Such contingencies are there. So, let us as well amend it in such a manner as to make a provision to the effect that unless a candidate polls one-sixth of the votes polled in that particular constituency, he will not be declared elected. If such a condition is applied to a candidate who have to forfeit his deposit, it should also apply to the candidate that will be declared to be elected. I think the Select Committee will take this aspect also into consideration.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, जो संशोधक-विधेयक सदन के सामने है, वह स्वागत-योग्य है । इस की एक धारा के अनुसार जाति और धर्म के आधार पर वोट मांगने को करप्ट प्रैक्टिस माना जायगा । लेकिन अभी मैं इस बात पर विचार कर रहा था कि आया इस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा हम अपने उद्देश्य को पूरा कर पायेंगे या नहीं । आज देश में एक विषाक्त वातावरण फैला हुआ है और चारों तरफ यह चर्चा है कि साम्प्रदायिकता और जातिवाद को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है और उस को दूर करने के लिये हम पीनल कोड को अमेंड करने की फ़िक्र कर रहे थे । लेकिन उस से पूर्व ही चुनाव कानून में यह संशोधन कर के हम उस को दूर करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन हम को इस बात पर विचार करना होगा कि क्या इस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा हम अपने उद्देश्य में सफल हो सकते हैं ।

इस बिल को देखने से मालूम होता है कि इस संशोधन के बावजूद हम जाति और धर्म के नाम पर अपील कर सकते हैं । इस बिल में इन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया गया है —

"The promotion of, or attempt to promote, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes.."

इस का अर्थ यह है कि जब तक कोई व्यक्ति विभिन्न वर्गों में विद्वेष और झगड़ा न फलाये तब तक वह जाति और धर्म के आधार पर वोट मांग सकता है और वह करप्ट प्रैक्टिस नहीं माना जायगा । उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहता हूं कि मैं फ़लां जाति या धर्म का हूं, इस लिये उस जाति या धर्म वाले मुझे वोट दें । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि दूसरी जाति या धर्म वालों से झगड़ा या विद्वेष करो । इससे प्रकट होता है कि इस विधेयक के अनुसार जाति और धर्म के नाम पर अपील करना करप्ट प्रैक्टिस और अपराध होने के बावजूद हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता है । वह उद्देश्य तब तक पूरा नहीं हो सकता, जब तक कि हम जाति और धर्म के नाम पर वोट मांगने को करप्ट प्रैक्टिस और अपराध घोषित न कर दें । मैं प्रवर समिति और मंत्री महोदय से निवदन करूंगा कि वर्तमान रूप में यह अमेंडमेंट हमारे उद्देश्य को पूरा नहीं करती है । मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक वोट मांगना भी करप्ट प्रैक्टिस नहीं होगा, तब तक हमारा उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता है ।

जहां तक ज़मानत की जब्ती का प्रश्न है, पहले १।८ से कम वोट्स पाने पर ज़मानत जब्त हो जाती थी । उस के पश्चात् १।६ कर दिया गया और अब उस को १।५ किया जा

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

रहा है । इस संशोधन के अनुसार जो १।५ से कम वोट पायेगा, उस की जमानत जब्त हो जायगी । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि इस को १।४ कर दिया जाये । अभी तक पास मार्क्स १।३ अर्थात् ३३ परसेंट है । हर इम्तहान में ३३ परसेंट से कम मार्क्स पाने वाला फ़ेल डिक्लेयर किया जाता है । चुनाव में जिस व्यक्ति के वोट १।३ से भी कम आयें, वह तो उस इम्तहान में फ़ेल माना जाना चाहिए और इस लिये उस की जमानत जब्त कर ली जानी चाहिए । इस प्राविजन का लाभ यह होगा कि देश में जो मशरूम पार्टीज़ चुनाव में भाग ले रही हैं और लोगों को गुमराह कर रही हैं, जब उन को मालूम होगा कि १।४ से कम वोट पाने पर जमानत जब्त हो जाती है, तो वे खड़ी नहीं होंगी । इस प्रकार इलैक्शन्ज़ में स्ट्रेट फ़ाइट की नौबत आयगी और इस से डेमोक्रेसी आगे बढ़ सकती है । हमारे देश में डेमोक्रेसी के रास्ते में सब से बड़ी रुकावट अनेक पार्टियों का होना है । अनेक पार्टियां इस लिये हैं कि जमानत जब्त होने का डर बहुत कम है । आप को यह जान कर हैरत होगी कि हमारे प्रदेश में एक जीते हुए कैंडीडेट की जमानत जब्त हो गई, क्योंकि उस ने १।८ से कम वोट पाये थे, लेकिन फिर भी वह जीता हुआ डिक्लेयर हो गया । वहां पर दस बारह कैंडीडेट खड़े थे और उन सब के १।८ से कम वोट थे, लेकिन चूंकि उस व्यक्ति के वोट उन में सब से ज्यादा थे, इसलिये उस को जीता हुआ डिक्लेयर कर दिया गया । इन हालात में मैं समझता हूं कि अगर १।५ के बजाये १।४ कर दिया जाये, तो बेकार खड़े होने वाले आदमी खड़े नहीं होंगे ।

एक भाई ने कहा कि चुनाव के दिन से चौबीस पहले घंटे मीटिंग वगैरह बन्द करने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है । मेरा खयाल है कि अगर चौबीस घंटों के बजाये ३६ घंटे कर दिया जाये, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा । जितनी गर्मी कम होगी, चुनाव उतना ही अच्छी तरह से सम्पन्न होगा । चुनाव के दौरान में गर्मी आ जाती है और झगड़े की नौबत आ जाती है । आजकल यह प्रैक्टिस है कि चुनाव से चौबीस घंटे पहले चुनाव का प्रचार बन्द कर दिया जाये । अब उस को कानूनी रूप दिया जा रहा है, यह अच्छा है ।

जहां तक इलैक्शन पेटीशन के लिये दो हज़ार रुपये की जमानत रखे जाने का प्रश्न है, मैं समझता हूं कि इलैक्शन पेटीशन्ज़ जितनी भी कम हों, अच्छा है । जो व्यक्ति जनता से वोट मांग कर नहीं जीत सका, वह इलैक्शन पेटीशन के जरिये जीतना चाहता है और वह ज्यादा अच्छा नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में मुकदमे लड़े जाते हैं और धन और समय काफ़ी जाया होता है । हम यह भी देखते हैं कि इलैक्शन पेटीशन मुश्किल से दो तीन परसेंट मन्ज़ूर होते हैं और ज्यादातर खारिज होते हैं । जिन लोगों के खिलाफ़ इलैक्शन पेटीशन होती हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि इस में कितनी परेशानी होती है । कुछ भाइयों ने कहा कि जमानत की रकम को २,५०० रुपये कर दिया जाये । अगर वह रखा जाये, तो और भी अच्छा है, लेकिन २,००० रुपये भी ठीक है ।

हम अपने देश में जातीयता और धर्मान्धता का अन्त करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि हम उसी नाम पर अपील भी करते हैं और कैंडीडेट भी खड़े करते है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : खास तौर पर कांग्रेस ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : कांग्रेस और सोशलिस्ट सब । सब एक ही तरह से काम कर रहे हैं ।

हम ने हरिजनों को जाति के आधार पर ही संरक्षण दिया है । हम एक काम को मिटाना

चाहते हैं, लेकिन करते वही हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि हम ने हरिजनों को संविधान के अनुसार जो संरक्षण दिया है, वह ठीक है, लेकिन इलैक्टोरल रोल्ज़ में जो भिन्न भिन्न जातियां लिखी जाती हैं उनके नाम के आगे, अगर इसको लिखना बन्द कर दिया जाये तो कुछ हद तक जो बुराई है वह दूर हो सकती है । आज लिखा जाता है कि वह ठाकुर है, मियां है, मुहम्मद है . . .

श्री मू० चं० जैन : पंजाब में यह हट गया है ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : अगर पंजाब में हट गया है तो और जगहों पर तो है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह चीज़ हर जगह है । अभी तक यह चीज़ कानून से नहीं हटाई गई है । इस चीज़ को अभी इलैक्टोरल रोल्ज़ से नहीं हटाया गया है । १९५० का जो एक्ट है, उसके मुताबिक इलैक्टोरल रोल्ज़ में यह चीज़ आ सकती है । अगर यह तय हो जाता है कि जाति का नाम नहीं रहेगा, सिंह, ठाकुर, तिवारी नहीं रहेगा, तो कुछ हद तक हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं । आप इन चीज़ों को हटा नहीं रहे हैं । आज हम इस बात पर गर्व करते हैं कि हम अपने नाम के साथ पंडित लिखें या दूसरी जातियां लिखें । अगर सही मानों में हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में जाति भावना, धर्म भावना न रहे, तो जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम सब अपने आप को हिन्दुस्तानी कहें ।

आज दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि दो भाई जब मिलते हैं तो एक दूसरे से यह पूछते हैं कि किस जाति के हो, यह नहीं पूछते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तानी हो या नहीं हो । कोई अपने आपको ठाकुर कहता है, कोई ब्राह्मण कहता है, और कोई कुछ और कहता है । मुसलमानों में भी जातीयता बहुत बढ़ गई है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं ।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : इन में भी रज़ील, शरीफ, मियां, धुनिया इत्यादि कितनी ही जातियां हैं । यही हाल हरिजनों का है । उनमें भी जाति प्रथा चलती है । जब चुनाव होता है तो टिकट देते वक्त यह देखा जाता है कि यह चमार है या पासी है या कौन है, तब टिकट दिया जाता है । यह जो जातीयता बढ़ गई है, इसके बारे में हमें कोई सक्रिय कदम उठाना होगा । सैक्युलर स्टेट में जाति, बिरादरी की परवा किये बगैर हर एक आदमी को अपने आपको हिन्दुस्तानी कहने पर गर्व होना चाहिये और जब ऐसा होगा तब जा कर कुछ सुधार होने की आशा की जा सकती है, कुछ लाभ हो सकता है । इसके बारे में कानून का भी सहारा लिया जाना चाहिये । कागजों में तो हम सब कुछ कर रहे हैं, लेकिन परिणाम ठीक नहीं आता है । इसलिए कागज और परिणाम दोनों साथ साथ चलने चाहियें । इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि हमारी वाणी, हमारा काम और हमारा कर्तव्य सब साथ साथ चलें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रवर समिति के माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि वे इन सुझावों पर विचार करें और देखें कि किस तरह से जाति और धर्म के नाम से अपील जब की जाती है, उससे जो बुराई पैदा होती है, वह कैसे दूर की जा सकती है । मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि वह इस बिल में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे कम से कम उम्मीदवार खड़े हों ताकि अच्छा प्रचार कार्य हो सके और खर्चा भी कम हो सके ।

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill. It is a good Bill on the whole, and seeks to remove the many shortcomings which have been found from experience by the Election Commission. However, Sir, this Bill also leaves scope for further improvement.

I fully appreciate that in order to shorten the overall period of elec-

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

tions it is necessary to expedite certain proceedings and this is being done by clause 9 where the period is being reduced.

There are four or five outstanding matters in this Bill. One of them is, in the first place, whether the limit for forfeiture of deposit should be one-sixth of the total votes or one-fifth. I am absolutely in favour of stepping it up to one-fifth, for the simple reason that it is very necessary to remove from the arena of election people who enter elections merely on the hope that by sheer chance they hight win the election. It is not merely a question of the convenience or inconvenience of the candidate, it is a question of placing democracy on sound lines. The smaller the number of candidates the lesser ultimately will be the number of parties in the field and in the country. Unless people are quite sure that they have a reasonable chance they will not plunge into the election contest for the sake of a chance win. It is, therefore, highly necessary that this small amendment should be carried. After all, what is the loss that an intending candidate will sustain. It is only a question of Rs. 500. I submit that it is a very wise step and this change should be effected.

Secondly, there is the question relating to deposit for election petitions. That also is highly desirable. Rs. 2,000 is not a very big sum. A candidate has to spend nearly Rs. 10,000 to 15,000 for his own election before he is successful. On tope of that, an election petition means another Rs. 10,000 and, surely, there are several cases of frivolous election petitions that cannot be sustained. So, I really approve of the procedure suggested by one of my hon. friends that there should be some machinery set up for screening election petitions so that it can find out whether the petition is frivolous and, if so, nip it in the bud. Thereby a lot of litigation and further trouble can be avoided. So, this suggestion may be looked into by the Select Committee to see whether they can devise any machinery for the screening of election petitions. It may be done by the court. It is not something new. The High Court does it. It first sees whether there is anything substantial in the appeal because it very often happens that the defence is on frivolous grounds, in which case a decree is passed immediately. Therefore, this type of preliminary scrutiny of election petitions is very necessary.

I then come to clause 25, which is an important clause, which inserts a provision dealing with corrupt practices and that is on promotion of, or attempt to promote, feeling of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste, community or language. This is a principle on which we all fully agree. Any person who seeks to promote feelings of enmity or promotion of hatred between communities just for the sake of catching votes must be severely penalised. But I am surprised at the language in which this particular clause is cast, because it gives much room for mischief. It refers to anybody promoting enmity on the ground of religion, race, caste, community or language. Now, in an election in the State of Punjab or in the State of Assam, the question of language is bound to crop up. If we say "promoting or attempting to promote enmity on grounds of language", even I as a lawyer would not be able to frame a speech in such a way that my point of view regarding language is pressed and, at the same time, I get out of the clutches of this clause. That requires to be looked into. Therefore, I say that when we approve of this proposal, I want the Select Committee to consider carefully that in cases where language is an issue in an election because of the peculiar circumstances, as in Punjab or Assam, a candidate should be in a position to place his viewpoint before the electors without coming within the mischief of this provision so long as

he does not intend to create enmity or anything of that sort. Quite very often in cases like this candidates who are not lawyers and who have not carefully prepared their speeches will come within the mischief of this clause. Therefore, the clause should be framed in such a way that whereas the promotion of enmity is prevented, at the same time, the candidates have the freedom to press their viewpoint and yet remain outside the scope of this clause. I appeal to the Select Committee to take that aspect into consideration. It is also necessary that the punishment under this clause should be increased. It should not be merely a question of imprisonment for three years. I say that the candidate should be disqualified for for the next six years from contesting any election to any legislature or any local body.

There is also a catch in this clause to which I would invite attention. Those feelings of enmity may be preached, not by the candidate himself but by his agent or any other person with the consent of the candidate or his election agent. In the case of an election campaign, as you must be aware, Sir, hundreds of speakers address meetings on behalf of the candidate. A candidate may invite some people to address a meeting. That invitee may say something in the meeting without the consent of the candidate. I am sure that point of view also requires to be looked into very carefully by the Select Committee. It cannot be said that because a candidate invites A or B to address a meeting and that person violates this provision, therefore, the candidate has consented and is responsible. That aspect of the question should also be considered by the Select Committee.

17 hrs.

Coming to the question about the prohibition of the meeting 24 hours before polling day, I think it is very desirable. My hon. friend, Shri Kaslival, urged that the last day is an important day for hammering into the minds of the people the message the candidate has to convey. If you have not been able to hammer it in two months, on the last day you are not going to do it. Why is this last day necessary because even the electorate must have peace of mind for 24 hours to think over the speeches that the candidates have made? Ultimately, the candidate also finds it useful because he will be able to devote his time to the election machinery in the last 24 hours which will bring better results than his speeches.

Regarding the publication of pamphlets, I fully agree that considerable mischief is done as a result of unauthenticated pamphlets and pamphlets published by anonymous people. Often withdrawal of candidates is announced on the last day with the result that it is too late in the day, when polling is proceeding, for the candidate whose candidature is announced to have been withdrawn to take any effective action to counter it. Therefore the responsibility must be thrown on the printer. I think Shrimati Renu Chakravartty objected saying, "How is it possible to take two witnesses?" I say this clause can be amended. I say that two witnesses may be taken or the printer takes the responsibility that he personally knows the party who has placed the order. Not only that, a register should be compelled to be kept, so far as the election period is concerned, by the printers in which the name of the party giving the order and his signature are entered as also the signature of the witnesses. That, I consider, is a very useful addition to the Bill.

The last point which I am making is regarding the scrutiny of nomination. It has been pointed out that the disqualification of a candidate should relate to the date of scrutiny of nomination. Suppose, I am a Government contractor having a contract with the Railways. Then I cannot contest. But I might dissolve or end the contract after filing my nomination but before the date of scrutiny.

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

Then I am eligible. The period disqualification should relate to should be the date on which the candidate files his nomination. On the date he files his nomination, he must clear off the job. In fact I am inclined to go further and say that two months prior to the date of the declaration of the elections the man must be eligible, otherwise he must be declared ineligible. People who have big contracts at the last moment should not be allowed to come and claim that they are qualified to become candidates for the polls.

These are the few observations to which I have drawn the attention of the House and I am sure the Select Committee will look into them.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would judge any electoral law by three objectives. I feel when I see all our amendments of the electoral law that they fail to satisfy me. The first consideration should be that the political parties in my country, whatever they be, should have a greater say in these matters than the individual candidates. I think the reform of the electoral law in my country is such as is making the party less and less significant and the individual candidate more and more significant. I feel for the healthy growth of democracy it is very necessary that the party should come into the picture much more effectively than it has done so far. But I am afraid we are not doing anything of that kind. We are putting the cart before the horse. We are making the individual candidate a very big person and are taking away all the halo of the responsibility from the party that is sponsoring the candidate. I think in the U.K. this is not the case. In other democracies, this thing does not happen. They place more emphasis on the party than on the individual member who is seeking election. I hope that the whole electoral law of 1951 and other amendments will be taken into account when we are going to change our pattern of electioneering in this country.

My second point is that any electoral law will be judged by the incidence of expenditure that an election involves. Looking at it from that point of view, I find that the amendment that we are bringing out in this electoral law is making the expenditure more heavy than it was before. I do not understand why it is done like that. I feel that something should have been done to reduce the expenditure involved in an election, to the State Assembly or to the Lok Sabha.

The third point that I want to make is that in my country election petitions are the order of the day. I think we have election petitions in such large abundance that one is inclined to think that all our elections are more or less not taken as seriously as they should be. I have not got the statistics with me to show you the number of election petitions that are filed after every election. But there is no doubt about it that if a candidate fails he thinks that he has got a knife in his hand for driving into the back of the winning candidate.

Shri Tangamani: There have been 472 election petitions after 1952.

Shri D. C. Sharma: This knife that you are providing him may be good for the healthy growth of democracy, but I think it is no good so far as the legal things are concerned. It is, therefore, that the incidence of election petitions should have been reduced as much as possible. I would like to ask the hon. Minister how many election petitions are filed in the United Kingdom or in other democratic countries. I feel that very few election petitions are filed there. But here any one who fails goes and files an election petition, and some of the petitions are not fought because the poor winning candidate has recourse to some other ways to get that election petition not admitted in the court.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What are those ways?

Shri D. C. Sharma: He goes to the man and persuades him not to do that. That is all. Nothing else.

So I say that judged by these three criteria, our electoral law is very very faulty, and all the tinkering that is being done by the Law Ministry, I think, fails in its effect.

Now I want to make a few observations on the clauses of the Bill. Like Shri Tangamani who is a very wise man in this House, I will also begin from the bottom upwards. First of all, so far as clause 31 is concerned, I think it is a very good thing. A person should forfeit his security if he does not secure one-fifth of the votes. Some gentleman referred to a hypothetical case and asked, "What happens if a person secures just one-fifth of votes and gets elected; what will happen to him?" I think we are not going to take into account these hypothetical cases—he referred to Orissa or Punjab or some other State. I think the man who is going to win in my country is going to have a very substantial majority. That has happened all along the line. We have had two elections so far, and that is what has happened. I do not think any other election is going to be fought which will necessitate the amendment of this wholesome provision. So it should be kept at one-fifth. Otherwise, there will be so many candidates going about in order to draw the attention away from the real candidates and also to be vexatious to the real candidates; they will think that they can do it with impunity.

Now, Sir, so far as publishing and printing of these things is concerned, are you going to enforce it? You cannot enforce it? What do I find in the U.N., a very big assembly of the world? In the U.N., an anonymous circular is issued against India. That was sad. Even in a big assembly, there is room for such a kind of clandestine dealings. In this country of mine, how are you going to see to it that no pamphlet, no poster, nothing of the kind is going to be published which is not *bona fide*? I think it is better not to have a provision which you cannot enforce than to have a provision which is going to be a dead letter. I can assure you that this provision is going to be a dead letter. People will publish pamphlets, posters and all kinds of things, will publish them anonymously and the arm of the law which is very short and very weak will not be able to do anything with regard to them. Therefore, I think, if you want to make this provision, you should make it very stringent. Otherwise, you should not have a provision like that. We shall meet with our fate as well as we can. We shall not mind if any misrepresentations are made.

So far as corrupt practices are concerned, I think you have done well in saying that no appeal should be made on the ground of religion, caste, race, community and language. If you are not going to do that, on what basis are you going to make an appeal? I want to ask one question. On what basis are you going to fight the election? I do not fight my election on the basis of religion. Suppose, I talk about my culture. You will say, culture is mixed with religion.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): They will say, it is communalism.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Suppose I talk about politics. You will call it politics of language, politics of community, so many other things. You will say that all these things are corrupt practices. I would say, you should have written only this much: that you should fight the election without promoting feelings of hatred and enemity between one section and another section. I would ask you not to specify it. I would request the hon. Law Minister....

Some Hon. Members: He is not here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It does not matter if he does not listen. I would ask the hon. Law Minister not to specify all these things. Because, I know,

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

cification is not going to lead to the tightening of the law, but is going to lead to the slackening of the law. The more specific it tries to be, the more lax it becomes. I think there is only one thing to be done. Anybody who tries to destroy the emotional and national integrity of the country should be penalised. This should be corrupt practice No. 1, 2, 3. This should be the first and the last. All other things should be done away with. I think this should be the one corrupt practice. Take language. Here is my hon. friend, Dr. M. S. Aney. He says that Sanskrit should be made the *lingua franca* of India. I will say, what are you talking, you are speaking against Hindi. These are the things which we have to take notice of. I talk to you of my culture and I say, the culture of India was given by the brahmans. You will say, you are trying to create trouble for yourself by talking like that. Therefore, at this time, there is only one big nuisance to my country, that is, danger to national integration. That alone should be made a penal offence in every possible way.

I want to tell you one thing and then I will sit down. You have said that for fighting an election petition, you should deposit Rs. 2,000. I say, for fighting an election petition, you should deposit as much money as is permitted to me for expenditure in connection with the election. I am permitted Rs. 7,000. I think, if I want to file an election petition, I must deposit Rs. 7,000. Otherwise, you will be making the position of the winning candidates very difficult. I know that some persons are very good persons, but I think we should make the fighting of an election petition as difficult and as impracticable as possible, and this cannot be done by raising the deposit from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000. Suppose you are the winning candidate, and there are four candidates who lost against you, they will pay Rs. 500 each in order to have a knife in your back, and they will thus collect Rs. 2,000 and have the election petition filed against you; you would not be able to attend the meetings, because you would be collecting the evidence, and you will be doing this and that. Therefore, I say that for God's sake, make the filing of an election petition as difficult as possible. Suppose you allow a person only Rs. 10,000 as election expenses, then let him deposit that sum of Rs. 10,000 before he files an election petition.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken more time than was allowed. He should conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I shall finish in a minute.

Again, look at what the Election Commission says. It says that you should make copies of the election petitions, as if the commission cannot do so. Is this Election Commission a school-master's office? Is this Election Commission the office of a headmaster of a middle school that it cannot make such copies? I do not think that the Election Commission is such an office.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I explain the provision?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister can deal with this in the course of his reply.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not think that the Election Commission should shirk its normal duties.

With these remarks, I wish that the Select Committee makes this Bill as perfect as possible.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): I want to move an amendment to the motion made by the hon. Minister, namely that the scope of the Select Committee might be extended so that it may be able to consider certain important provisions of the Acts of 1950 and 1951 with a view to seeing that some mistaken provisions which

are there may be amended by it, with special reference to provisions relating to election expenses, relating to the removal of disqualification and voting rights, to the taking away of voting rights, and certain provisions regarding the election petitions.

I want that these special provisions may be considered. At the same time, if the Select Committee considers that there are certain issues which are vital in connection with elections and they must be considered, it may have the option to consider them also. That is the object of my amendment.

I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

after "instructions" *insert*—

"also to examine the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 dealing with (1) election expenses, (2) election petitions, and (3) disqualifications for membership and voting, and to suggest and recommend such amendments to the aforesaid provisions as may be considered necessary, and" (1)

Mr. Chairman: The amendment is also before the House.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): While I welcome the Bill, I beg to submit that there are many important and controversial points in the various clauses which deserve the serious consideration at the hands of the Select Committee. When we discussed the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1958, we had placed before the House the view that a more comprehensive Bill should be brought forward before the House. I am very glad that my hon. friend, Shri M. L. Dwivedi has moved an amendment seeking to widen the scope of the Select Committee so that there can be a wider consideration of the Bill by the Select Committee.

The present Bill seeks to give effect to certain proposals of the election commission. In 1958 when the commission submitted its report, we had very little time to consider the various recommendations made by it. So, it is very much welcome that we should have a more comprehensive Bill after the Select Committee considers the Bill and presents its report.

I would like to refer first to the date for nomination after the notification which is sought to be amended by clause 7 seeking to amend section 30 of the 1951 Act. The reduction of the period from ten days to seven days is very much inconvenient, and, therefore, the original clause should remain, because I believe the position must be the same in all remote parts of our country, as, for instance, in the border areas. For example, in my own constituency, namely Manipur, there are areas which are not easily accessible and where there are no proper roads. When the returning officer announces or notifies that within ten days or seven days, the nominations have to be filed, it will be very difficult to comply with it; for, it takes about four days to reach a particular sub-divisional headquarter, for a messenger who carries the message, and when he comes back to the headquarter of the returning officer, he will take at least eight days. This will create a lot of difficulties in filing nomination papers in time. I think this must be the case also in the border areas in the Punjab, Kashmir and other parts of India. So this must not be accepted even if the Election Commission has recommended it

I do not mind if the scrutiny is held on the second day, as it has been amended here.

I have something to say regarding the amendment to section 58 which proposes to vest the Election Commission with greater discretion in ordering a fresh election. This is a good thing, but then the Commission has to depend on the Returning Officer who has to report to it that such and such errors or irregularities have taken place and the whole poll has been vitiated. We have every confi-

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

dence in the Election Commission. The question is of giving consideration to the facts contained in the report from the Returning Officer. Otherwise, ordering a fresh election would lead to a lot of inconvenience to people and a lot of expenditure also.

Next I come to the question of election petitions. There is a proposal to stop the publication of election petitions and judgments of election tribunals. The Commission says that it serves no useful purpose. But this is contrary to our experience. In a democracy, the general public is entitled to know what has happened to a particular election petition, how the dispute has arisen and what is the effect and outcome of that petition. All these things can be known only from publication in the official Gazette. Unless these are published in the official Gazette, the general public and those who are interested, specially political parties, will not be in a position to know the exact position regarding the returned candidates.

Clause 23 provides for the increase of security deposit. On the question of election petitions, it has been stated on the floor of the House that it is for the purpose of reducing the multiplicity of candidates. The Election Commission has recommended another remedy, that for reducing the number of candidates the deposit for nomination can also be increased. I am against all this increase in the security deposit, for nomination as well as for election petition. If we increase the security deposit, only rich people will be able to contest elections and poor people might not be in a position to contest any election which might be improper or which might be irregular.

There is another clause dealing with award of costs to the returned candidate. It was left to the discretion of the election tribunal to decide as to the costs to be given to the returned candidate if his election was contested by some people. I am of the opinion that when the dispute concerns controversial legal points, the matter should be entirely left to the discretion of the election tribunal.

Clause 25 seeks to eradicate communalism. Section 123 of the Act which it seeks to amend has been there for a long time, and the present clause seeks to widen the scope of corrupt practice. I doubt very much whether this new amendment will fulfil the object. It has got limited utility. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in this connection the number of cases in which the said offences have led to convictions and the setting aside of elections. Only on the basis of that report can we know whether this step would be practical and necessary.

Clause 27 is very harsh, and I am not at all in favour of the requirements laid down here. Obtaining the signatures of two witnesses for every publication and sending every copy to the Returning Officer is unnecessary. They will very much inconvenience the candidates. The Press Act can take care of it. This should be removed, and the retention of the old clause should be considered. Meetings should be allowed to be held 12 hours before the polling. Twenty four hours is too long, and it will create inconvenience and difficulty to the candidates.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): I have to oppose the amendment. I think it is unfair to this House that power should be given to the Select Committee without giving us any clear idea of the sections proposed to be amended or the nature of the amendments intended. The House must be given a chance to know whether those things are worthy of consideration. It is the general practice also not to permit the Select Committee to enter into matters which are not covered by the main law brought before the House. The Select Committee cannot be allowed to go into principles not covered by the Bill introduced in the House. I oppose the amendment.

Sri C. D. Pande: I had a talk with my hon. friend Shri Dwivedy. There have been two Representation of the People Acts. In one Act, due to inadvertence if a person is disqualified, not only is a person disqualified to stand as a candidate, but also not allowed to vote. He says that even if a man is disqualified to stand for election, at least his right to vote should stand. Now the question is whether the Minister is prepared to admit this issue within the purview of the Select Committee. There is no principle involved. The only question is whether analogous or allied questions can be discussed or not. If allied questions are to be discussed, this can be allowed. As such, there is no question of principle involved.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It may not be proper to invest the Select Committee with such powers during the course of the debate. Had this been made part of the motion that was moved, it would have been in order, and the earlier speakers could also have taken it into consideration. But as it is they could not express their opinion on it. It is also not a proper and healthy precedent for the future.

Shri Hajarnavis: I am grateful to the hon. Members for the support extended to this measure which, in its very nature, cuts across party lines, and is the concern of all the Members. In a matter like this, we shall be guided by the collective wisdom of the House.

The Select Committee will certainly consider the very valuable suggestions that have fallen from the hon. Members. I understood Shri Tangamani to have made a suggestion that the question of election expenses should be gone into in order to decide whether it served any useful purpose or not. This observation was repeated by Shri Dwivedy also. Surely this is a very important matter. We have all some experience of this matter, as to whether any useful purpose is served or not. Then there are also the weighty observations of the Chief Election Commissioner. In the circumstances, since this matter has been referred to and various sections of the House have expressed concern with this part of the Bill, I would certainly think it proper to accept the widening of the scope of the discussions before the Select Committee, so far as this measure is concerned.

So far as election petitions are concerned, we have ourselves come forward with a number of amendments to the provisions relating to the election petitions.

Of course, Dr. Aney says, and I entirely agree with him, that the Select Committee ought not to be given indefinite power, vague power, power the nature of which has not been communicated to the House, but I might bring it to the notice of the hon. Member that there are precedents in which power of the widest amplitude has been conferred on the Select Committee, if necessary to traverse the whole of the Act. Though there is much force in the hon. Member's argument, the points on which the Select Committee is required to deliberate are well-defined, within the narrowest possible limits.

Firstly, the suggestion has come from Shri Tangamani, then from Shri Dwivedy. In the circumstances, I think I would be carrying out my responsibility to the House better, if I agree that the Select Committee should go into this question and examine it very thoroughly. We have ourselves suggested a number of amendments. Therefore, any amendment that is suggested in this behalf would be well within the amendments proposed.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Amendments to sections are there and they are not covered by the present law. Are you prepared to accept amendments to them also.

Shri Hajarnavis: The subject, as I said, was the election petitions.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Whether it is consequential or not will depend upon the amendment actually.... (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Hajarnavis: As an abstract proposition of law, I entirely agree with the most senior Member of this House, Dr. Aney. I have no quarrel with the proposition at all. This is a matter which has already been placed before the House and the House is going to discuss in what manner the election petition ought to be filed and pursued. To begin with, for instance, we have said that the security should be 2,000 in the place of 1,000. The Select Committee would be within its power to reduce it to Rs. 500 or to increase it, as Shri D. C. Sharma has said, to Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 10,000. The manner the election petition oughtt to be framed is also a matter which is already the subject of an amendment. I agree with the hon. Member who moved the amendment and I do not know how any amendment that would be suggested would be *prima facie* out of order. But certainly the Select Committee would consider this matter.

Thirdly, about disqualifications. As Shri Dwivedy has observed, if a person is held guilty of corrupt practice, he suffers two punishments. He loses the seat and secondly, he loses his vote. It has been brought to our notice that there are many Acts in the State Legislatures in which references are made to the provisions in the Representation of the People Act. That is to say, there is legislation by reference without any intention of bringing the provisions of the Representation of the People Act into the provincial or State Acts. The effect unwittingly is that the disqualifications which were not intended to apply to the State elections are often imported because of the provisions of disqualification in the Representation of the People Act. On this point also, I would certainly agree to the Select Committee going into this question and I do not think any harm will be done if the Select Committee were to suggest amendments. After all, the report of the Select Committee is the property of the House and the House may express such opinion as in its collective wisdom it may think it proper to do so.

I again thank hon. Members for their valuable suggestions and I hope I have gone a long way in meeting the wishes of the various sections of the House.

Mr. Chairman: I will put the amendment to the vote of the House, as explained by the hon. Minister. The question is:

That in the motion, *after* "instructions" *insert*

"also to examine the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 dealing with (1) election expenses, (2) election petitions, and (3) disqualifications for membership and voting, and to suggest and recommend such amendments to the aforesaid provisions as may be considered necessary, and" (1)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950, and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, and to make certain minor amendments in the Two-Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of:

Shri Amjad Ali, Choudhry Brahm Perkash, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar, Shri Shree Narayan Das, Shri M. L. Dwivedy, Shri Aurobindo Ghosal, Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Shri Bal Raj Madnek, Shri Jaswantraj Mehta, Shri Jaganatha Rao, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, Shri M. Shankaraiya, Shri

M. S. Sungandhi, and Shri Asoke K. Sen, with instructions also to examine the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 dealing with (1) election expenses, (2) election petitions, and (3) disqualifications for membership and voting, and to suggest and recommend such amendments to the aforesaid provisions as may be considered necessary, and to report by the 19th August, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

17.38 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 16, 1961/Sravana 25, 1883 (Saka).

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 1863—1902

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
430	Printing of Ballot papers in Punjab	1863—66
431	Executives for Steel Plants	1866—72
433	Oil near Gujerat. .	1872—74
434	Pay Scales of Defence Forces Personnel . .	1874—77
435	Face Lift to Delhi's Historic Monuments . .	1877—78
436	Foreign Exchanges Rules	1878—35
437	National Council for Women's Education .	1885—90
438	Control of Chit Funds in Delhi . . .	1890—92
439	Oil Exploration by Private Companies . .	1892—95
440	Gas near Hoshiarpur .	1895
441	Machinery for Joint Consultation for Government Employees .	1896—98
442	Engineering Institutes .	1898-99

S.N.Q. No.		
1.	An English Supplementary Reader for Delhi Schools.	1899—1902

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . 1902—2075

S.Q. No.		
432	Oil in Rudrasagar. .	1902
443	National Register of Sanskrit Scholars . .	1902-03
444	Air Crash near Ukhimatha (U.P.). . .	1903-04
445	Transport of Coal .	1904-05
446	Oil Refineries . .	1905-06
447	Helicopters from U.K. .	1906
448	Consumption of Petroleum Products . . .	1906-07
449	Oil Drilling . . .	1907
450	Oil Pipelines . .	1907-08
451	Former Ruler of Bastaer.	1908
452	Assam Language Policy	1908-09
453	Fire in Pure Jharia Colliery . . .	1909-10
454	Replicas of Archaeological Objects . . .	1910-11
455	High Grade Oil . .	1911

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
456	Division of Assets and Liabilities between Maddras and Andhra Pradesh	1911-12
457	Development of Calcutta	1912
458	Three Polytechnics for Delhi	1912-13
459	Oil and Natural Gas Commission . . .	1913-14
460	Tool and Alloy Steel Plant	1914
461	Collieries closed dwon for non-availability of wagons . . .	1915-16
462	Institute of Precision Mechanics and Technicians .	1916
463	Coal Washeries . .	1916-17
464	Quarters for Women Teachers	1917
465	Central Advisory Committee for Libraries .	1918
466	Anti-Indian Activities by Pakistan . . .	1918
467	Educational Institutions .	1918-19
468	Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants . . .	1919-20
469	Rourkela Steel Plant .	1920-21
470	Indian Technicians to Russia	1921
471	Prices of Agricultural Food Products . .	1921
472	Border Areas . .	1922
473	Gold deposits in Kerala	1922-23
474	Kurasia Collieries. .	1923-24
475	Scholarships for Post-Graduate Studies . .	1924-25
476	Report of Third Finance Commission . .	1925
477	Travellers' Cheques	1925-26
478	Alloy and Tool Steel Plant	1926-27
479	Fourth Steel Plant .	1927
480	Pakistani Nationals in India	1928
481	Retention price of steel	1928-29
482	Expansion of Steel Plants	1929
483	Model Legislation for Universities . . .	1929
484	Separate University in New Delhi. . . .	1930

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
485	National Discipline Scheme	1930-31
486	All India Education Service	1931
487	Oil Pipeline	1931-32
488	Coal in Raniganj Area	1932
489	Arms Rules	1932
490	Bhilai Steel Plant	1933
491	Canvas Bags for School Children	1933-34
492	Admission to Regional Engineering Colleges	1934
493	Service Conditions in Technical Institutions	1935
494	Recovery of Anti-Indian Literature in Delhi Shop	1935-37
495	Helicopters from U.S.A.	1936
496	Goan Spies	1936-37
497	International Monetary Fund	1937-38
498	Copyrights of Tagore's Works	1938
499	International Development Association	1938-39
500	Expenditure on Ministers	1939-40
501	Helicopters from U.S.S.R.	1941
502	Manufacture of Vegetable Products	1941-42
503	Import of Furnace Oil	1942
504	Oil Pipeline	1942-43
505	Investible Funds of Life Insurance Corporation	1943
506	Fertilizer Plant at Rourkela	1943-44
507	Accommodation for Defence Employees	1944
508	Oil Survey in Nepal	1944-45
509	Film for Audio-Visual Education	1945
510	Christian Missionary activities among Tibetan Refugees	1945-46
511	South Indian Languages in Northern Universities	1946

U.S.Q. No.		
896	School campus near Ludlow Castle, Delhi	1947
897	Army Act	1947
898	Juvenile Aid Bureau in Delhi	1947
899	Central Institue of Education, Delhi	1948

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
900	Coal dumps in States	1948-49
901	National Biological Research Institute	1949
902	Working of Multi-purpose Tribal Blocks	1949-50
903	Criteria for Backward Classes	1950-51
904	Income-tax arrears	1951
906	Transfer of State Government employees for non-gazetted Central Cadre	1951
906	Shuddha Ayurvedic Courses in Banaras Hindu University	1952
907	Utilization of crude oil	1952
908	Army excesses in Naga area	1952-53
909	Registered Co-operative Housing Societies	1953-54
910	Production of Army stores	1254—56
911	Utilization by States of money for S. C. and S.T. and Backward Classes	1956-57
912	Official Secrets Act	1957
913	Abduction cases in Delhi	1957
914	Development of Marathi language	1957-58
915	Promotion of Marathi drama	1958
916	Sports stadia in Moffusil towns	1958-59
917	Shaktiman trucks	1959
918	Finance Minister's visit to Orissa	1959-60
919	Naval excursions	1960
920	Contracts with foreign countries	1960-61
921	Central Hindi Directorate	1961-62
922	School hostels in Orissa	1962
923	Aid for students' tours in Orissa	1962-63
924	University course on non-violence	1963
925	Arrest of Pakistanis in Karimganj	1963-64
926	Students sent abroad	1964
928	Hindi sections in Ministries	1964-65
929	Cultural Delegations sent abroad	1965
930	Privy purses	1965-66
931	Pilot Hindi Units	1967
932	Cases pending in various courts	1967-68

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
933	Hindi portions in Gazette of India	1968
934	Stores manufactured in Ordnance Factories	1968–69
935	Hindi Section	1969–70
936	Employment of Diploma-holders in Engineering	1970
937	Evaluation of basic education in Delhi	1963—71
938	Jallianwala Bagh Memorial	1971
939	Coal exports to Pakistan	1971–72
940	Schools in Delhi	1972
941	Primary schools in camps in Delhi and New Delhi	1972–73
942	Primary schools in Delhi and New Delhi	1973
943	Teachers sent abroad	1973
944	Hindi Section of Central Secretariat Library	1974
945	Non-teachers as private B.A. candidates	1974
946	Sahitya Ratna examination	1974–75
947	Hindi as medium of instruction in Universities	1975
948	Hindi as medium of instruction in Universities	1976
949	Exhibition of scientific and technical books in Hindi	1976–77
950	Economy Committee for Education	1977
951	Translation of books into Hindi	1977—79
953	One and two naya paisa coins in Banaras	1979–80
954	Convention for the Deaf and Dumb in Delhi	1980–81
955	Pay scales of Assistants	1981
956	Aid from Canada for Third Five Year Plan	1981–82
957	Jet engines	1982
958	Gold mining	1982—84
959	Archaeological excavations in Punjab	1984
960	Grants from U.N.O. for projects in Dehra Dun and Madras	1984
961	New schools in Delhi	1984–85
962	Income-Tax levy on Hamdard Dawakhana	1985–86
963	Coal washeries	1986–87

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. Nos.	Subject	COLUMNS
964	Rural life insurance	1987
965	Estimates Committee's recommendations re public undertakings	1987–88
966	Revision of lists of S.C. and S.T. and Backward Classes	1988
967	Holiday homes for Defence workers	1988–89
968	Dearness allowance to primary school teachers	1989
969	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	1989–90
970	Grant of foreign exchange	1990
971	National Institute for Women's Education	1990–91
972	Reform of examination system	1991
973	Installation of statues in Delhi	1991–92
974	Public institutions in Delhi	1992
975	Central Government Employees strike	1992–93
976	Drilling in Jawalamukhi	1993
977	Convention of Khaksars	1993–94
978	Late Duty Allowance	1994–95
979	National integration	1995
980	Bauxite deposits	1995–96
981	Post-matric scholarships in Delhi	1996
982	Junior Technical Schools in Delhi	1996–97
983	Scholarships to Scheduled Caste students in Delhi schools	1997
984	Wheeled carts for sweepers in Delhi	1997—99
985	Mid-day feeding to Dehi students	1999
986	Tenure of service of Defence employees in administrative cells	1999–2000
987	Military Administrative Heads of steel plants	2000
988	Bhilai Steel Project	2000–01
989	Confirmation of steel plants workers	2001–02
990	505 Army Base Workshop, Delhi	2002
991	Bonus for H.A.L. workers	2003–04
992	Departmental tests in A.F.H.Q.	2004

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. Nos.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
993.	Accommodation for Defence Employees	2004-05
994.	Delhi Police	2005-06
995.	Obscene literature	2006
996.	Carbonization Plant	2006-07
997.	Tool and Alloy Steel	2007-08
998.	Wire rod	2008-09
999.	Proposal to reorganise banks	2009-10
1000.	Coconut oil extracting machine	2010
1001.	Aid to Manipuri writers	2010-11
1002.	Assault of tribal boys in Imphal	2011-12
1003.	Villages of Imphal East Tehsil	2012
1004.	Seizure of a "Mint"	2012-13
1005.	Southern Zonal Council	2013
1006.	P.L. 480 counterpart funds	2014-15
1007.	Apsara boats	2015
1008.	Bauxite	2016
1009.	Mysore-Maharashtra border dispute	2016-17
1010.	Township at Nahorkatiya	2017
1011.	Conditions of service of High Court Judges	2017-18
1012.	Durgapur Steel Plant	2018
1013.	Coal analysis	2018
1014.	Stadia for school children	2018-19
1015.	Vijnan Madirs in Mysore	2019
1016.	Police constables in Tripura	1019-20
1017.	Primary school teachers in Delhi	2020
1018.	Teachers in Himachal Pradesh	2020
1019.	Advance increments to U.P.S.C. nominated A.F. H.Q. clerks	2021-22
1020.	Section Officers in attached offices	2022-23
1021.	Purchase of standing crops by Mahajans of Tripura	2023
1022.	Evictions in Tripura	2023
1023.	Private primary schools of Tripura	2024
1024.	Interst-free loans to Displaced persons of Tripura	2024
1025.	School Board for Tripura	2025
1026.	Adoption of Hindi in U.P. High Court	2025

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. Nos.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1027.	Profiteering in education	2025-26
1028.	Tribal Jum as in Tripura	2026-27
1029.	Pay scales of teachers of Delhi	2027
1030.	United Provinces Commercial Corporation	2027-28
1031.	Translating "Cheena Basavanayaka"	2028-29
1032.	Archaeological excavations in Madras etc.	2029
1033.	Wheel barrows for removing night soil in Punjab	2029-30
1034.	Oil Storage depot	2030
1035.	Provident Fund for industrial workers	2030-31
1036.	Customs House, Madras	2031
1037.	Punjab High Court	2032
1038.	Post-matric scholarships to Backward classes in Punjab	2032-33
1039.	Aid to Punjab for Social and moral hygiene	2033
1040.	Wealth Tax	2033-34
1041.	Removal of untouchability in Delhi	2034
1042.	Research in Defence Science	2034-35
1043.	General Elections, 1952	2035-36
1044.	Use of Hindi in Ministry of Education	2036-37
1045.	Use of Hindi in Delhi Courts	2037
1046.	Hindi work in Law Ministry	2037-38
1047.	Proceedings of Extension Directorate in Hindi	2038-39
1048.	Guide books for teachers of General Science	2039
1049.	Seizure of jute goods at Calcutta	2039-40
1050.	Divorce cases	2040-41
1051.	Science Talent Research	2041
1052.	Caste consideration in Delhi University	2041-42
1053.	Loan due form Bihar State Government	2042
1054.	Scientific Research in Patna University	2042
1055.	Arrest of Racketeers Gang	2042-43
1056.	Indo-Soviet Cultural Pact	2043
1057.	Houses constructed by troops	2043-44
1058.	Chair of Indian studies, Trinidad	2044-45
1059.	Survey of foreign aid programme in India	2045

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1060.	UNESCO scheme for aid for Primary education	2045
1061.	Smuggling on East Pakistan border	2046
1062.	School for technical training in oil exploration	2046
1063.	I.C.S. Officers	2047
1064.	Assistance to Punjab Bharat Sewak Samaj	2047–48
1065.	All-India Scientific Service	2048–49
1066.	Backward Christians in Punjab State	2049
1067.	Bauxite deposits in Punjab	2049
1068.	Pig iron and steel billets stocks in Durgapur	2050
1069.	Profits to Tobacco Companies	2050
1070.	Liquor shops in Delhi	2050–51
1071.	Mica	2051–52
1072.	Electoral rolls for mid-term elections in Orissa	2052–53
1073	Disposal of unserviceable jeeps	2053
1074.	Undertakings covered by Special Reorganisation Unit of Finance	2053–54
1075.	Integrity of Government servants	2054
1076.	Nilkanth expedition	2054–55
1077.	Defence buildings in Charbatia (Orissa)	2055
1078.	Punjab High Court	2055
1079.	Engineering college for Delhi	2055–56
1080.	Iron and Steel for Kerala	2056–57
1081.	Iron ore in Bastar	2057–58
1082.	Karnal Murder case	2058–59
1083.	Dead body in Qutab Minar	2059
1084.	Polytechnics in Kerala	2060
1085.	Indian pilot missing near Coast of Wales	2060–61
1086.	U.N. medal for Indians in Congo	2061
1087.	Convention of Excise Officials	2061–62
1088.	Bolani ores Ltd.	2062
1089.	Ancient monuments in Orissa	2062–63
1090.	State Museum at Bhubaneswar	2063
1091.	Seizure of Plastic goods	2063–64
1092.	Pensionary benefits for serving personnel	2064–65

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1093.	Quarters for woman teachers of Delhi rural areas	2065–66
1094.	International Union for Child Welfare	2066–67
1095.	Military training in border areas	2067
1096.	Science clubs in Orissa	2067–68
1097.	Film clubs in Utkal University	2068
1098.	Finalization of pension cases	2068–69
1099.	Training in Hindi to airmen	2069–70
1101.	All India Council for Technical Education	2070—72
1102.	Audit Department	2072
1103.	Price of coal supplied by sea route	2072–73
1104.	Indian University Libraries	2073
1105.	Kerala State Assembly	2073–74
1106.	Additional Judges in High Courts	2074
1107.	Claims of L.I.C. Policy holders	2074–75

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 2075—78

Shri S.M. Banerjee called the attention of the Minister of Transport and Communications to the strike by workers of Hindustan Shipyard Limited at Visakhapatnam.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . . 2078—80

(1) A copy of statement issued by the meetting of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers held on August 10, 11 and 12, 1961.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 30f the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain further amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 708 dated the 27th May, 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE —*contd.*

COLUMNS

(b) G.S.R No. 863 dated the 8th July, 1961.

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 763 dated the 10th June, 1961 making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 837 dated the 1st July 1961

(b) G.S.R. No. 838 dated the 1st July, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No. 840 dated the 1st July, 1961.

(d) G.S.R. No. 872 dated the 8th July, 1961.

(e) G.S.R. No. 874 dated the 8th July, 1961.

(f) G.S.R. No. 875 dated the 8th July, 1961.

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 772 dated the 10th June, 1961 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 188 dated the 18th February, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 43 B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub- section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 :—

(a) G.S.R. No. 835 dated the 1st July, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 836 dated the 1st July, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No. 868 dated the 8th July 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(d) G.S.R. No. 869 dated the 8th July, 1961.

(7) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Third Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 899 dated the 15th July) 1961 under sub-section 4 of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

STATEMENT *RE*: SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1961-62. 2080

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B.R. Bhagat) presented a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1961-62.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE 2082

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved for the election of one more Member from among the Members of Lok Sabha to be a member of Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The motion was adopted.

REPORT OF BUSNIESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED AS MODIFIED 2083—84

Sixty-fifth Report was adopted as modified.

BILL PASSED . . .2085—2167

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved for considrationof the Constitution (Tenth Amendment) Bill, 1961. The House divided, Ayes 339; Noes Nil, and the motion was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-third of the Members present and voting. Similarly clauses 2 and 3 were also adopted through a division, Ayes 339; Noes Nil.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were adopted by simple majority. On the motion to pass the Bill the House divided Ayes 343: Noes

BILL PASSED—*contd.*

COLUMNS

Nil. The motion was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-third of the Members present and voting, and the Bill was passed.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE . . 2167—2220

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis) moved for reference of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill to a Select Committee. An amendment there to was moved by Shri M.L. Dwivedi. Shri Hajarnvis replied to the Debate. The amendment by Shri M.L. Dwivedi was adopted. The motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was adopted as amended.

BILL REFERRED TO SELECTED COMMITTEE—*contd.*

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1961/SRAVANA 25, 1883 (Saka)

Discussion on the motion *re* International Situation

GIPND—LSII—831(Ai)LSD—25-8-61—885.